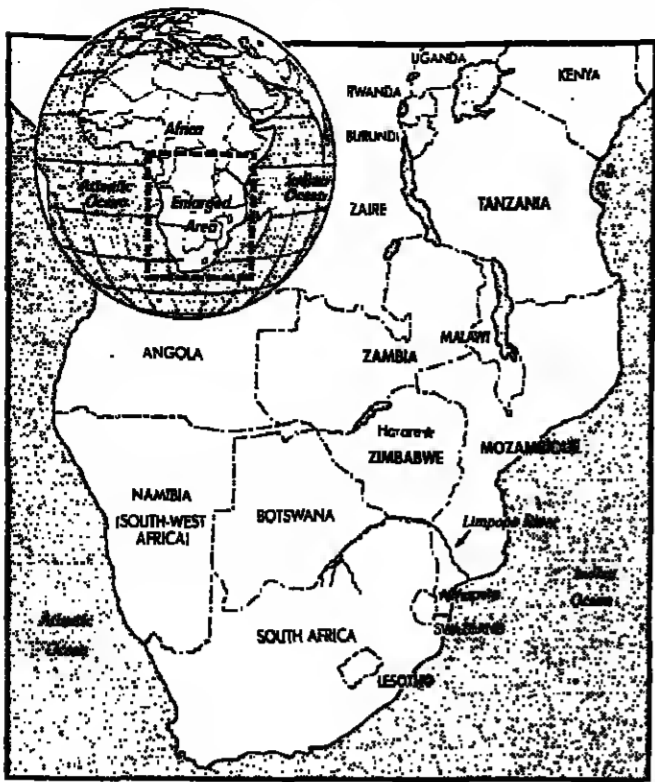


African Leaders Are Baffled by Reagan's Embrace of Savimbi



By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe—To the black-ruled nations perched uneasily on South Africa's borders, the Reagan administration's foreign policy in this volatile region appears to have come unhinged with last week's embrace of Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader.

On the Indian Ocean side of southern Africa, Washington now supports the Marxist-oriented government of Mozambique, which is battling anti-Communist guerrillas. Reagan administration officials justify this as part of a U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with all the states of southern Africa.

But on the Atlantic side, "constructive engagement" has given way to anti-Communist fervor. Washington has decided to aid Mr. Savimbi, who also gets military aid from Pretoria, in his efforts to overthrow a Marxist government that resembles the one in Mozambique.

In Mozambique, the Reagan administration has committed more than \$3 million to rebuilding a rail line that is vital to regional transportation to Angola, Washington

plans to help rebels who have destroyed another key railroad.

The seeming contradiction is baffling, and frightening, to the region's black governments. Having stood by helplessly last month as the government of Lesotho fell under heavy South African pressure, many neighboring African nations fear that their governments may be next and that the United States will do little or nothing to protect them.

Their fears were evident last week at a conference here of nine southern African states—Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—and 37 other nations, including the United States, to discuss how to wean this region from economic dependence on its white-ruled neighbor.

South Africa prefers to view itself as the region's economic big brother, but its black neighbors see it as having a stranglehold on their economies. Nearly 90 percent of trade in five landlocked states in the region flows through South African ports, rail lines and roads.

Although little was said publicly at the conference, some delegates clearly were upset that U.S. representatives were discussing economic development while President Ronald Reagan was extending a rebel movement that has destroyed important roads and rail lines in the region.

U.S. support for Mr. Savimbi, said Simba Makoni, the regional official who organized the Harare gathering, was "misdirected and very costly both for our region and for the people of Angola."

Mr. Makoni said support for Mr. Savimbi's movement would only prolong the bush war that has impoverished Angola and undermined regional development for more than two decades.

Referring to the stated U.S. goals for the region, he said, "There will be no development, no stability, no Western democracy, no free enterprise system to talk about." The aid to Mr. Savimbi, he added, "will only result in further suffering for the poor people of Angola."

The administration has told congressional intelligence committees that it is considering an initial outlay of up to \$15 billion in covert

aid to Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; conservative Republican legislators are seeking \$27 million in overt aid.

The Angolan government estimates that attacks by Mr. Savimbi's rebels, along with periodic South African military operations inside Angola, have cost more than \$10 billion in ruined infrastructure during the past decade, said the Angolan representative here, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem. He is the cabinet minister in charge of energy and a senior member of the ruling Politburo.

The Reagan administration contends that it seeks to play the role of "honest broker" in the region, promoting dialogue between South Africa and its black neighbors.

Chester A. Crocker, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, became unpopular with black states when he proposed that independence for the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Many African leaders would like to see the Cubans leave Angola but view the linkage as injecting elements of East-West confrontation into the issue of independence for Africa's last colony.

Despite those objections, many southern African states gradually came to accept Mr. Crocker's claim that the administration was seeking warmer ties in the region.

The developing entente between the United States and Mozambique, along with Mr. Crocker's efforts to negotiate a peace settlement between Angola and South Africa, persuaded many to accept his sincerity, if not his policy.

But many Africans say aid to Mr. Savimbi runs sharply counter to Mr. Crocker's claimed policy and threatens to damage American standing here.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that Mr. Savimbi's visit to the White House "once, once again, call into doubt the sincerity and, indeed, the ability of those within the present American administration who claim that their only goal in southern Africa is the achievement of peace, justice and equality for all."

Police Arrest 1,000 in Lima Bombings

LIMA (Reuters)—Peruvian paramilitary police arrested about 1,000 people in an overnight sweep following a series of bombings in Lima on Monday, a police spokesman said Tuesday.

More than 900 of those detained were freed after they produced identification papers or were identified by friends or relatives, the spokesman said. The dynamite attacks, blamed by authorities on the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path, were mainly against banks and offices of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Party. Two persons were injured.

A government spokesman disclosed Tuesday that the house of Health Minister David Tejada came under machine-gun fire Monday during the assault. No one was injured, he said.

González Defends NATO Membership

MADRID (Reuters)—Prime Minister Felipe González on Tuesday defended Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, saying withdrawal would have unpredictable consequences.

Opening a three-day parliamentary debate on his decision to hold a referendum March 12 on NATO membership, he said, "There is a division in our public opinion and a vote is needed to bridge the gap." Mr. González, a socialist, urged opposition forces to support his plan to remain in NATO without integration into its military structure, to reduce the U.S. military presence and to maintain the country's nuclear-free status.

U.S. Suspends Arms Sale to Jordan

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Ronald Reagan, facing certain defeat in Congress, formally suspended Tuesday his proposed sale of \$1.5 billion in military aircraft and other arms to Jordan.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in a letter to Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that the administration would not move on the arms sale without first giving Congress 30 days to block it.

Mr. Shultz said that the United States was working with Jordan and Israel to start direct peace talks and that a congressional vote against the arms sale "would severely damage the ongoing process." Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced last Friday the arrangement with the administration to indefinitely delay the sale.



George P. Shultz

India Reports Bomb Caused Air Crash

NEW DELHI (Reuters)—The Indian government said Tuesday that an Air India crash off Ireland June 23 that killed all 329 people aboard had been caused by a bomb in the aircraft's forward cargo hold.

A report submitted to an official inquiry said the bomb was in the baggage of M. Singh, apparently a Sikh name, and was put on the Boeing 747 at Toronto although he was not on board. The bag was erroneously transferred from a Canadian Pacific flight from Vancouver, which Mr. Singh had failed to board, the report said.

Its conclusion that the crash was caused by a bomb in the forward cargo compartment of the aircraft was supported by evidence from British, U.S. and Indian experts at the inquiry. Hearings on the crash ended Thursday and Justice B.N. Kirpal is expected to submit his conclusions by Feb. 28.

Murdoch Dailies at Full Production

LONDON (Reuters)—Rupert Murdoch said Tuesday that he had achieved full production of his two British daily newspapers for the first time since he fired striking printers on Jan. 24 and moved production to two new high-tech plants.

Full press runs of 332,000 copies of The Times and 4.6 million copies of The Sun, Britain's largest-selling newspaper, were printed at the plants in East London and Glasgow, said a spokesman for Mr. Murdoch's British publishing company, News International.

Mr. Murdoch dismissed nearly 6,000 printers after they went on strike. Journalists and electricians now produce his papers using fully computerized technology. Mr. Murdoch, relying on recently revised British labor laws, obtained a court order Monday night aimed at halting a campaign by print unions to disrupt distribution of his newspapers.

For the Record

The Danish parliament, in keeping with an accord reached last week between government and opposition leaders, agreed unanimously on Tuesday to hold a national referendum Feb. 27 on European Community treaty changes. (Reuters)

Mark W. Hofmann, a Mormon documents dealer, identified more than three months ago as the prime suspect in the October bombing deaths of two persons, was charged Tuesday in Salt Lake City with first-degree murder, fraud and forgery, the authorities said. (AP)

The Israeli cabinet decided Tuesday to send three senior officials to Egypt to discuss Israeli proposals for resolving the dispute over the northern Sinai beach strip of Tabaa. (AP)

U.S. and Soviet negotiators on missiles and space-based weapons met Tuesday for four hours at the U.S. arms control offices in Geneva, a U.S. spokesman said. (AP)

Four Libyans were sentenced Tuesday in Alexandria, Egypt, to life imprisonment for plotting the murders of about 30 exiled opponents of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader. (Reuters)

Correction

An article in the Feb. 1 business section said that Volkswagen and BMW had about equal group sales last year. In fact, Daimler-Benz and Volkswagen are estimated to have had about equal group sales, with first place among West German car companies, with BMW next.

Israelis Force Jet From Libya to Land

(Continued from Page 1)
journey to Damascus at about 6:30 P.M.

Libyan Radio charged that U.S. military units that were stationed in the Mediterranean off Libya for recent exercises had helped track its flight for the Israelis, United Press International reported from Tripoli.

[In Washington, the Defense Department denied the charge, Reuters reported. "There was no U.S. military involvement at all," said the department spokesman, Robert B. Sims.]

Israeli sources said the decision to intercept the Libyan plane and later to release it was taken at the very highest levels of the national unity government.

The interception almost certainly did not go unnoticed by Libya's superpower patron, the Soviet Union.

Israeli military sources said Monday that the Soviet Navy recently increased from three to six

the number of warships it has had stationed about 50 miles off the Israeli coast for the past six weeks.

Radical Arabs Adopt Pact
The group of 22 Arab revolutionary movements that met in Tripoli agreed Tuesday to form a suicide force to strike at American targets throughout the world if the United States attacked Libya or any other Arab nation, The Associated Press reported.

The decision came in a resolution at a meeting of the Allied Leadership of the Revolutionary Forces of the Arab Nation. The

meeting was led by Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, who is believed to provide substantial subsidies to the 22 movements.

Palestinian delegates reported earlier that the Libyan leader opened the meeting Sunday with a demand for a campaign of violence in retaliation for U.S. sanctions against his country.

But participants at the meeting apparently rejected Colonel Qadhafi's demand for immediate and unconditional violent action. The statement issued Tuesday avoided any direct reference to acts of terrorism.

Manson, Called 'Vicious' and 'Wild,' Loses 6th Bid for Parole in California

SAN QUENTIN, California—Charles Manson, serving a life sentence in California for leading followers in the cult murders of seven persons, had his sixth bid for parole rejected Tuesday after attending a hearing. He said in a rambling statement that, if released, he might go to Libya or Iran.

He was described at the hearing as a "caged, vicious, wild animal" by Stephen Kay, one of the prosecutors at his trial.

"I'd probably try to stop the rain forests from being cut down," said Mr. Manson, 51. "I'd probably join the revolution down south somewhere and try to save my life on the planet Earth. I might go to Libya. I might go to see the ayatollah. I might go to France, catch somebody in France. I'm upset with."

Mr. Manson, wearing long, gray hair and with a swastika on his forehead, told the panel he doesn't like to read and spends much of his time in his cell making dolls.

Mr. Manson and four members of his "family" of followers were convicted in the August 1969 slayings in Los Angeles of the actress Sharon Tate, five of her guests and two other people in a separate attack the following night.

Savimbi Assails Chevron's 'Lobbying'

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Jonas Savimbi, leader of the anti-Marxist guerrillas fighting the Angolan government, has offered to reconsider his stated intention of attacking U.S. oil companies in Angola if the concerns stop "lobbying" against his movement in the United States.

In an interview with The Washington Post editors and reporters, Mr. Savimbi, who heads the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its Portuguese acronym UNITA, asserted Monday that Chevron Corp. in particular was "making a lobby here against me."

"If they don't want to get hit, they don't make politics," he said. "If they stop lobbying, then we are prepared" to reconsider "our stand."

A Chevron spokesman, Charles

G. Wootton, said the company had no position on U.S. aid to UNITA and had decided not to be drawn into the aid debate. "We're not lobbying the issue," he said. "We're staying out of politics."

He did say, however, that company representatives spoke to members of Congress last November to explain "our story." He said they explained that "American property and lives" were at stake in the war. Chevron's Gulf Corp. subsidiary is the main Angolan oil producer.

In several news conferences last week, Mr. Savimbi assailed Chevron and other U.S. oil companies for providing Angola with funds to pay for the estimated 35,000 Cuban troops backing its war against UNITA and for the \$2 billion in Soviet arms that the United States says Angola has purchased over the last two years.

As to when UNITA might attack oil installations of Chevron's Gulf subsidiary, Mr. Savimbi said it was a matter of "strategy" and "timing."

Mr. Savimbi came to Washington to seek U.S. political backing and military aid, specifically anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft missiles.

Mr. Savimbi also said that UNITA "condemned South Africa's apartheid system and, if it took power, would not establish diplomatic relations with that nation, currently its main military backer, until the South Africans abandoned the system."

Had been receiving "very substantial support" from several Arab countries, and that "even the French, with a Socialist government," never stopped providing arms, training and other aid.



Jonas Savimbi speaking with Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., left, a Republican of Wisconsin, and Representative Claude Pepper, a Democrat of Florida, before a luncheon.

Realized that no military victory was possible in its struggle and sought an accommodation with the Angolan government that would provide for a transitional coalition government for as long as three years before elections were held.

Now controlled 80 percent of Angolan diamond production and had been contacted by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. of South Africa, which holds a 52-percent interest in the Angolan mines, regarding sales and marketing issues.

Pope Shifts Emphasis In India to Conversions

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

CALCUTTA—Pope John Paul II, in a major shift in emphasis, told a large crowd here Tuesday night that while Christians should respect the faith of others, they should preach their message "with clarity and conviction."

On the fourth day of his journey through India, John Paul continued to praise the faith of the East. But whereas his emphasis until Tuesday had been largely on respect for other faiths, the pope made clear that dialogue should not keep Catholics from seeking to bring others into the Christian fold.

"It is the fundamental mission of the church to proclaim the good news of the redemption," the pope declared. The church, he said, "seeks to know the minds and hearts of the bearers, their values and customs, their hopes and dreams."

"Once she knows and understands these various aspects of culture, she can then begin the dialogue of salvation," the pope continued. "She can offer respectfully but with clarity and conviction, the good news of redemption to all who freely wish to listen and respond."

The pope spoke to a vast crowd estimated by police at 200,000 gathered in a park in the center of this poor but lively city.

The pope spoke with a large stylized electric flame at his back. The mass was punctuated by sitar music and singing in Indian style, although the choir welcomed the pope with a rendition of a traditional Polish song.

Christian efforts to convert Hindus have been strongly attacked by Hindu fundamentalist groups, which have opposed the pope's visit.

Although support for the fund-

mentalists thus far has been limited, the pope has been careful not to use the word "conversion" and until Tuesday night he had often couched his message in the language of Hinduism.

Joaquin Navarro Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman, said the re-emphasis of the Christian message would characterize the pope's speeches as he moves farther south, to India's Catholic strongholds.

"He will emphasize this especially to priests, saying that their main purpose is not to do social work but to preach the gospel," Mr. Navarro said.

The pope's criticisms of some forms of leftist social action has bred opposition to his visit among some of India's more radical priests and nuns, who view the church's commitment to the downtrodden as paramount.

John Paul reiterated Tuesday the church's commitment to the poor, speaking of "the utter powerlessness felt by countless people in the face of injustice and underdevelopment."

But as part of his effort to divorce Christian social action from an emphasis on "class struggle," he reiterated his view that the "poor" the church addressed were not only the materially disadvantaged.

His message, he said, also concerned "the poverty of those who live without perceiving the meaning of life, the poverty of a misguided or erroneous conscience, the poverty of broken homes and separated families, the poverty of sin."

But at the end of his sermon, the pope again sounded a radical note. "Do nothing in favor of the arms race," the pope declared. "Nothing to promote the oppression of peoples and nations; nothing inspired by hypocritical forms of imperialism or inhuman ideologies."

"Let those who have no voice



Pope John Paul II is framed by tribesmen in traditional dress in Shillong in the Himalayan foothills on Tuesday.

finally speak," the pope concluded. "Let India speak. Let Mother Teresa's poor and all the poor of the world speak. Their voice is the voice of Christ."

The pope paid tribute Tuesday to the missionaries who brought Christianity to India. The Associated Press reported earlier from Shillong, India, he said Mass on a Himalayan golf course to about 200,000 people, including former headhunters who had traveled hundreds of miles to hear him.

The crowd cheered and waved tiny Vatican flags as John Paul arrived at the golf course in the rolling foothills about 330 miles (530 kilometers) northeast of Calcutta.

As the pope, surrounded by tribal dancers, stepped onto a raised platform on the golf course's 18th tee for his homily, a group of Roman Catholic priests broke ranks and rushed to greet him.

Among the group was a group of Konyaka Naga tribespeople wearing bright tops and sarongs and carrying long sabers. A priest who accompanied them, the Reverend

Jesusud Fernando, said they had traveled four days by truck, train and bus to attend the Mass.

The Konyaka Naga tribe gave up headhunting more than two decades ago, and Father Fernando said the pilgrims converted to Catholicism two years ago.

In his homily, John Paul praised the "courageous missionaries" and other religious workers who braved "insurmountable difficulties and obstacles of every kind, even to the extent of shedding their blood" to bring Christianity to this region.

Foreign missionaries were banned from this area after India's war with China in 1962 because of allegations that they had passed sensitive information to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

India later banned all foreigners, although some foreign journalists were allowed to visit here last year.

Although Christians comprise only 3 percent of India's mostly Hindu population, they form a majority in surrounding Meghalaya state, which has about 1.5 million people.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Defense: Smaller Part Of a Much Bigger Pie

Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his farewell address Jan. 17, 1961, warned that "we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

Michael Weisskopf reports in The Washington Post that "despite its awesome dimension and extraordinary growth, the defense community today accounts for a smaller share of federal spending, national research and development and labor force than it did in 1961."



George Bush

ident Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address. Caught by television crews in the past who were trying to film something other than 20 straight minutes of the president, Mr. Bush has been an unwitting cameo performer, yawning, slumping, gazing into space and looking otherwise preoccupied.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration says the largest numbers of foreign visitors last year came from Canada, Mexico and Japan.

Why the White House Prefers Dogs to Cats

Noting the publicity over dogs owned by American presidents, from Franklin Roosevelt's Fala to Richard Nixon's King Timahoe to Ronald Reagan's Rex, The New York Times asks: "What explains the presidential predilection for dogs rather than cats?"

"Is it that even the friendliest feline projects a certain hauteur when faced with a camera? That a cat's refusal to be leashed eliminates the possibility of charming president-walks-cat photographs? That a day in the life of a cat — 20-hour snooze, 10 minutes pushing a bottle cap across a room and one minute spitting up a hair ball — is hardly front-page stuff?"

"More likely, it's simply that a cat can be an unnerving companion. A cat's gaze, after all, is unvaryingly critical. It seldom comes when called, won't extend its paw to be shaken or roll over and play dead. It is, in fact, the Opposition rolled into one small, furry body. Small wonder the White House has harbored so few."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Short Takes

Despite a tradition that the airport shots at the close of the 1942 film "Casablanca" were taken at the Burbank, California airport, the Los Angeles Times reports that a myth is just a myth: Daily shooting reports disclose that the long shots were taken at nearby Van Nuys airport. Dialogue and anything else involving the actors was filmed on the Warner Bros. lot in Burbank.

Vice President George Bush got special coaching from his staff for his appearance, as president of the Senate, behind the speaker's stand during Pres-

Reagan Wants Health Care Cuts, Military Increases

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's new budget proposes substantial cutbacks in projected spending on health programs for the elderly and the poor while seeking sustained increases in military spending, according to administration officials and budget documents.

Mr. Reagan is to submit the budget to Congress on Wednesday. He was expected to make a reference to the budget in his State of the Union address Tuesday night and to speak in general terms about the need for increasing spending austerity to comply with terms of the new budget-balancing law.

The documents indicate that Mr. Reagan will propose to reduce projected spending for Medicare and Medicaid, the medical aid programs for the elderly and the poor, by \$70 billion over the next five years.

The projections, made this week by the Office of Management and Budget, showed the amounts that would be spent if there were no changes in current programs and policy.

Under Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year 1987, the Pentagon budget would rise to \$111.6 billion in 1987 and \$295.5 billion in 1991. It is estimated at \$278.4 billion in this fiscal year.

The total military budget, including nuclear weapons programs of the Energy Department, would

rise from \$286.1 billion this year to \$320.3 billion in 1987 and \$405.9 billion in 1991.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the new budget-balancing law was forcing his committee to consider deep cuts in the president's 1987 military budget. Mr. Aspin said he foresaw an intense conflict between Mr. Reagan and Congress over military spending.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, said there was strong sentiment among Senate Republicans for agreement with the White House on the budget before considering any overhaul of the tax code, a top priority of Mr. Reagan's.

Mr. Dole also said revenue from any tax increase should be dedicated exclusively to deficit reduction, with none of it set aside to permit tax relief for individuals or business, as some members of Congress have suggested.

He said it was essential for White House officials to enter negotiations on the budget as soon as possible. "If they just sit it out," he said, "they might find the House and the Senate sitting it out, too."

The comments by Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dole were part of a strategy to draw the White House into early bargaining to resolve conflicts over the deficit before lawmakers intensify their re-election campaigns. In past years, the White House has

usually avoided public bargaining, thus forcing the House and Senate to vote yes or no on the president's proposals.

Over all, the president's 1987 budget proposes \$994 billion in spending and \$850.4 billion in receipts for the fiscal year 1987, the 12 months that start this Oct. 1. The resulting deficit of \$143.6 billion is just under the \$144 billion ceiling set by the new budget-reduction law.

Budget documents prepared for the Department of Health and Human Services show that Mr. Reagan seeks to reduce Medicare spending by \$37.3 billion below the levels now projected for 1987 through 1991. Medicare provides health insurance for elderly and disabled people.

The new Reagan budget would also increase income to the Medicare trust funds by a total of \$17.2 billion in those five years, mainly by charging beneficiaries higher premiums.

In addition, the budget would save \$15.5 billion over the five years by setting an annual limit on federal Medicaid payments. At present, there is no such limit. Medicaid provides health care for poor people.

The ceiling would be \$23.6 billion in the fiscal year 1987, which is \$1.3 billion less than the administration's current estimate for that year. The limit would be allowed to rise each year to reflect inflation.

The administration also expects to collect large sums from the "sale of major physical assets."

Reagan expects to get \$1.2 billion in 1987 and \$2.4 billion in 1988 from the sale of oil fields in the Naval Petroleum Reserves. From the sale of regional power marketing agencies, such as the Bonneville Power Administration, revenue of \$13.9 billion in the fiscal years 1988 through 1991 is expected.

Total federal spending for food and nutrition assistance, \$18.7 billion in 1986, would decline to \$18.1 billion in 1987. It would then rise gradually to \$20.3 billion in 1991.

Over all, the budget of the Department of Health and Human Services would rise by 3.5 percent, to \$345.6 billion in 1987, from \$332.9 billion in 1986. This is the smallest percentage increase for the department in at least a decade.

31 Democrats Ask Reagan to Postpone Aid Request for Nicaraguan Rebels

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thirty-one congressional Democrats who provided crucial votes favoring last year's humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan rebels have asked President Ronald Reagan to postpone his request for more aid until a final regional peace effort can be made.

At the same time, Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat who heads the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign affairs, warned Monday that the new U.S. balanced-budget legislation means that a 25-percent reduction in foreign aid programs, including aid to the rebels, will be "the best the administration stands to get out of my committee."

Mr. Reagan is to meet in Washington next week with the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries that are seeking to negotiate a Central American peace treaty.



Dave McCurdy

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U.S. Weighs 3 Responses To Gorbachev on Arms

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering three widely varying approaches in its deliberations over how to respond to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal on Jan. 15 calling for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons.

The possible responses, offered respectively by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department, were considered at a meeting Monday of the National Security Council, administration officials said.

A White House official said the administration was "still in the process of working on it" and that no decision would be made before consulting the United States' European allies.

President Ronald Reagan is expected to respond formally to the Soviet leader's proposal in a letter. The specifics of the administration's stance may also be discussed in the Geneva arms control talks.

Administration officials said there was agreement on a "general framework" for responding to Mr. Gorbachev's offer. They said that within that framework Mr. Reagan would repeat his call for the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons under certain conditions, such as an improved balance in conventional forces.

The administration's ultimate goals remain deep reductions in offensive arms and continued research on a space-based defensive system, they said.

Mr. Gorbachev had said that all nuclear weapons should be eliminated and that both superpowers should renounce development and deployment of anti-missile systems such as the space-based defense Mr. Reagan supports.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's office has suggested that there is no need to change the U.S. position in the talks, officials said. Weinberger aides say the Gorbachev proposal is a public relations effort of little substance.

In contrast, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency wants to respond positively to parts of Mr. Gorbachev's proposal dealing with medium-range weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev has suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union eliminate all of their missiles in Europe in the first part of his three-step plan. Britain and France would be allowed to keep their forces during this stage but would agree not to enlarge them.

In response to that part of the proposal, American officials say,

the arms control agency approach calls for "picking up" the Soviet suggestion to eliminate the U.S. and Soviet missiles. But unlike the Soviet proposal, the arms control agency approach would also seek a 50-percent reduction in Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

This would be a shift from the current American proposal to reduce missiles in Europe and achieve "proportionate" cuts on Soviet missiles in Asia. In addition, provisions for on-site verification inspections would be taken up with the Soviet Union.

The third possible U.S. response, offered by the State Department, takes a similar stand on cutting medium-range weapons.

But the State Department also suggests that the Reagan administration make moves in the area of strategic weapons and reassure the Soviet Union on U.S. intentions to honor the 1972 anti-ballistic-missile treaty, officials said.

Specifically, the State Department favors amending the administration's proposal to ban all mobile missiles. Instead, it would seek a ban on multiple-warhead mobile missiles only.

That adjustment would allow both the United States and the Soviet Union to deploy versions of single-warhead nuclear missiles: the American Midgetman and the Soviet SS-25.

The proposal to ban mobile missiles, which was incorporated in the administration's arms control proposal before the November summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, has been criticized strongly by congressional supporters of the Midgetman program.

The State Department also has proposed that the United States take steps to shore up the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. This could include a commitment to stick with the treaty for a specified period.

U.S. Challenged in Geneva

The Soviet Union, at the opening on Tuesday of the 1986 session of the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, challenged Washington to begin negotiations on banning all nuclear tests, United Press International reported.

The Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Israelian, said the United States should "confirm in deeds" its declared commitment to ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

A ban on nuclear testing, he said, would be "one of the most effective measures of nuclear disarmament" and must be given priority at the conference.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Ethiopia's Trail of Tears

Ethiopia is uprooting about 1.5 million people in what its Marxist regime calls a "voluntary" resettlement program...

Agency flourishes. And their methods, by all reports, are horrendous. Villagers are being herded into "regroupment centers," then crammed into trucks and buses...

The Senate's Bad Tax Idea

Leading members of the Senate Finance Committee are considering the use of an ad import fee to help finance "tax reform." Administration officials concerned about the shaky math of the tax bill...

bill, and fewer cuts in incentives to invest. Mr. Reagan promised to veto any final bill that failed to meet those goals. The finance panel has never been a center of enthusiasm for tax reform...

Other Opinion

Museveni Deserves Support

Two immediately recognizable factors work in Yoweri Museveni's favor. One is that he and his organization have no obvious tribal or religious commitments...

the future governance of this archipelago upon which America depends heavily for its military role in the Pacific. Choice lies between the incumbent, Ferdinand E. Marcos and an untried politician, Corason Aquino. So America will be landed either with a fresh term for a debilitated Mr. Marcos or a tyro who, for all her appeal, is unlikely to halt the advance of the Communist New People's Army...

A U.S. Nightmare in Philippines

From Washington the presidential election in the Philippines must look increasingly like a nightmare. There on Friday will be determined

Bucking a tide of instability in Central America, José Azcona Hoyo last week succeeded another elected civilian as the president of Honduras. But Mr. Azcona's inauguration offers scant hope for the region...

Honduras Is Still a U.S. Pawn

1911: Spanish Paper Berates America LONDON — The House of Lords (on Feb. 4) adopted by 45 votes against 24 a resolution moved by Lord Sankey, former Lord Chancellor...

U.S. Ignored Signs of Friendship in Yemen

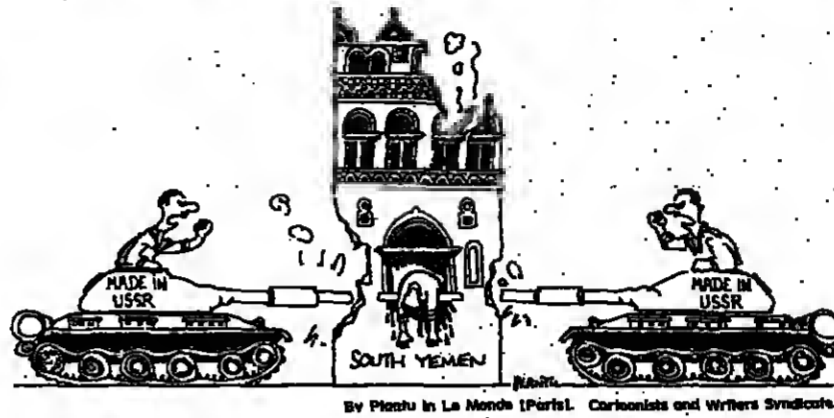
By Paul Findley

JACKSONVILLE, Illinois — By its own choice the United States has remained a bystander in the tumultuous events that have recently rocked the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen...

remained overnight during these 17 momentous years, despite repeated invitations. In fact, I am the only U.S. official to visit Aden in all that time. I went in March 1974 to plead for the release of a constituent from prison...

U.S. team, although invited to meet with Mr. Rubayyi Ali's successor, returned to Washington. Since then the State Department has been content to let the Soviet Union have a free hand in using Aden as a transit point in its domination of Ethiopia...

The writer, a former Republican congressman with a special interest in the Middle East, is the author of "They Dare To Speak Out." He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.



By Plechu in Le Monde (Paris). Cartoonists and Writers Syndicate.

The Cost of EC Entry Is High for Spain and Portugal

By Giles Merritt

MADRID — Strange as it may seem, Spain and Portugal are only now beginning to count the cost of membership in the European Community. Both joined a month ago...

Spain's charismatic Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, 43, told me he welcomes still closer political links with the community as well as the new economic winds that will blow away the cobwebs of hyper-protectionism.

lower wages. The result is that Spanish industry may soon be swamped by competitively priced imports. The Spanish automobile industry, for instance, which is often pointed to as the country's most dynamic export...

As Portugal has a mainly light manufacturing industry, the danger is that Spain will dominate areas in which Portugal hopes to establish itself.

Portugal's economic growth will be stimulated by EC membership. Yet the indicators in both countries make it plain that for the foreseeable future the experience of playing in the senior league will mean hard knocks. And while for Spain that may be stimulating, for Portugal it could be so debilitating that the Portuguese will have to live on intravenous EC economic aid.

Spain's political and economic achievements of the past decade should not be minimized, nor should its chances of emerging leader and savior from the experience of EC entry. Spanish high technology may

It's Time for Japan and Germany to Be 'Locomotive'

By Robert M. Dunn Jr.

WASHINGTON — The United States is about to get a much tighter fiscal policy, thanks to Gramm-Rudman. Since the massive federal budget deficits of the early 1980s have been widely blamed for an even more rampant economic stagnation...

The prospects for debtor countries in the Third World would be particularly grim. Their exports would be hurt by the improved U.S. current account and by slower growth in their European markets. Since these debtor countries are critically dependent on growing export revenues to pay interest and principal to U.S. banks...

But even if you take today's deficits at face value, as an economist, Robert Heilbroner, pointed out last July in The New Yorker, they're running at only about 5 percent of America's gross national product.

If present German and Japanese fiscal policy trends are maintained, a major tightening of the U.S. federal budget will have dangerous effects abroad.

debt-servicing problems would worsen, and some New York banks could be in serious trouble. The appreciation of the dollar resulting from larger federal deficits largely drains the expansionary impact of those deficits out of the American economy through a downward recession and debtor developing countries, toward bankruptcy.

The answer is a tightening of the U.S. budget that is coordinated with an easing of fiscal policies abroad, particularly in Japan and Germany. If the stronger industrialized countries cut taxes or increase government expenditures by total amounts that match the reduction of the U.S. def-

icit under Gramm-Rudman, aggregate demand in the world economy will be approximately unchanged. This pattern of adjustment would avoid a recession in Europe and a devaluation of trade balances and debt-servicing abilities in the developing countries. Only Japan and West Germany now have sufficiently strong fiscal situations to undertake such a policy shift...

The writer, a professor of economics at George Washington University in Washington D.C., contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Deficits Look Better Inflation-Adjusted

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The best thing Congress and President Reagan could do about the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction plan is to repeat it. Mr. Reagan is expected to call this week for a 1987 budget with a 6-percent increase in military spending and measures to meet the \$144-billion deficit limit set by Gramm-Rudman without a tax increase.

\$153 billion, were so corrected they would be seen, instead, as an accumulated surplus of \$72 billion. If, moreover, the federal government maintained a capital budget, its yearly operating deficit would be substantially smaller; much of the "deficit" actually is investment. And the federal government's total debt of about \$2 trillion is offset by its roughly \$2 trillion in real assets.

But even if you take today's deficits at face value, as an economist, Robert Heilbroner, pointed out last July in The New Yorker, they're running at only about 5 percent of America's gross national product. To reduce the deficit in fiscal 1987 by, say, \$35 billion to \$40 billion, by spending cuts, tax increases, or both, is to take that much out of an already nervous economy; to do it a year or two in a row could shut down economic growth; to do it every year for the next five, as dictated by Gramm-Rudman, would create a huge budget surplus that could bring on a deep recession.

What does need to be done is to stretch out military spending over three or four additional years, without necessarily cutting back the total planned buildup. An easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board would encourage economic growth and have a downward effect on interest rates and the strength of the dollar. That would also attack the pressing problem of the American trade deficit.

The New York Times. JANET BRUIN, Zurich.

'Star Wars' Dreams and Realities

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There has been an important shift in the focus of official thinking about strategic missile defense, away from space-based exotic weapons toward rather less ambitious land-based systems. But in any case, "star wars" depends on satellites, so space launch remains vital.

This has crucial implications for the whole strategy as advertised. The plan was that the X-ray laser would intercept the bulk of incoming missiles in boost phase, before tens of thousands of warheads and decoys separated to sprinkle the skies with targets. Remaining "layers" of defense, first described as three but lately amplified to seven, would have to deal only with what "leaked" past.

Further, while it would be an advantage to have the source of immense bursts of energy required already stationed in space, it is becoming increasingly evident that that would be much more difficult and expensive than foreseen. Thus, look back to the ground.

The way the SDI program is being promoted adds an extra urgency to this shift. There is an intense effort to distribute contracts and involve as many people in the program as quickly as possible, so as to create a long-term constituency for continuing when the administration changes and the skeptics may have more chance to be heard. But contracts can't be granted to build a dream; there has to be something concrete to work on.

Planners now seem to be turning their major hopes to "kinetic kill," ordinary collisions with precision-guided projectiles, though of course they will have nothing like the speed of light or range of lasers' travel. These technical questions are at the heart of the program, even before addressing the problem of miracle computers required to command and control all the parts of the system without ever having a realistic test. It is vital for the public to look into them, for only as evidence emerges that they can be solved can there be anything more than the moralistic polemics about the morality of nuclear weapons versus space defense.

Meanwhile there is NASP — the National Aerospace Plane. It isn't a very new idea: The British have been working on it for some time. But the U.S. Air Force and the SDI Office are now putting a lot of money into it and have just declassified its previous code name, "Copper Canyon." Civilian aviation firms are involved in hopes of producing a plane that could go from New York to Tokyo in 90 minutes. But the biggest interest would be a capacity for horizontal space launch, carrying cargo into orbit at a fraction of the cost of vertical rocket launches, now estimated at \$3,000 a pound (454 grams). With an engine that would burn oxygen from the atmosphere, but achieve the speed to escape gravity, it is projected that NASP could bring the price down to \$300, some even say \$30, a pound. Rockets have to carry their own oxygen and hydrogen, some 70 percent of their launch weight, and it was those big tanks that apparently caused the last week's Challenger explosion.

NASP would change much about space missions, for military as well as civilian purposes. It is another reason to look more closely at all these projects. Technology isn't a panacea. It's real inventions, or it's delusion and tragic waste.

The New York Times.

LETTER

'Star Wars' Is Obstacle

By dismissing the new Soviet proposal for the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as "realistic" and "propaganda gimmick," Christoph Bertram does a disservice. "Christoph has Covered the Initiative," Jan. 27. In a world bristling with genocidal weapons, every proposal for their dismantling deserves serious analysis.

In 1985, America and Moscow agreed "to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms." America's "star wars" is a serious obstacle to arms control progress.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher PHILIP M. FOISIE, Executive Editor WALTER WELLS, Editor SAMUEL ABT, Deputy Editor ROBERT K. McCABE, Deputy Editor CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher ALAIN LECOUR, Associate Publisher RICHARD H. MORGAN, Director of Operations STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Director of Circulation FRANK DESMAISONIS, Director of Advertising Sales International Herald Tribune, 161 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0794-8052. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Managing Dir. Asia: Makoto Okano, 24-24 Honmachi Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Brian MacKinnon, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009. Gen. Mgr. R. Gorman, W. Linstead, P.O. Box 15, 00000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 069/76735. Telex 41672. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 282116. Commission Paritaire No. 41312. U.S. subscription: \$32 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

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Final Rally Brings Out Large Crowd For Aquino

By John Burgess

MANILA — Elated supporters of Corazon C. Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, paraded through central Manila on Tuesday with the largest crowds of her campaign and the last major rally before voting on Friday.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, meanwhile, pulled out of a scheduled appearance with Mrs. Aquino on an American television program, which would have approximated a debate.

Mrs. Aquino rejected his call for a debate on Manila television, saying she would not get fair treatment because of government control of the format and interviewers.

Tuesday's rally was estimated by foreign reporters to involve 100,000 people or more. It began in early afternoon as cars, buses and motorcycles bearing Mrs. Aquino paraded through the city. Many of the supporters wore yellow, the campaign's color.

Traffic came to a halt as yellow confetti rained down from high-rise buildings, horns honked and firecrackers exploded.

Tuesday night, Mrs. Aquino was cheered by thousands as she was driven through the city to the rally. She finally took the microphone about eight hours after it began.

She led the group in singing a Tagalog version of the Lord's Prayer. "I am sure we have won the election," she said.

"Marcos will not be able to stop this," she added. "It's our chance to write history."

The day began with reports in the Manila press that Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino would appear together live from Manila on the Wednesday night edition of the ABC television network's "Nightline" program in the United States. That would be around noon Thursday, Manila time.

The two candidates had been unable to work out a formula for a debate on local television.

Mrs. Aquino noted that television stations in the Philippines have given far more air time to Mr. Marcos's campaign than to her. She had insisted on a place and format that would not be under Mr. Marcos's control. He called the demands unreasonable.



Thousands of people crowded into a Manila park Tuesday for a rally for Corazon C. Aquino.

Aquino Is Cautious in Pledge to Reform Military

(Continued from Page 1) changing the chief of staff was not easy.

"My problem right now is that both General Ver and General Ramos seem to be criticized," he said. "Even the board of generals can't seem to agree which of them could take over."

Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces vice chief of staff, was acting chief of staff while General Ver was on leave during the Aquino murder inquiry and court hearing. He is said by knowledgeable Philippine military officers to be the Pentagon's preferred candidate for the chief of staff post held by General Ver.

Underlying the political debate over revamping the armed forces are questions over how they will act before and during the election and in the aftermath of the poll.

On Monday, the Commission on Elections — a supervisory body whose nine commissioners are appointed by the president — depoliticized the army, navy and air force to help ensure peace and order during the elections if necessary.

The commission chairman, Victorino Sevellano, said the military would be ordered to stay in quarters to be available should trouble arise. One of the commissioners dissented, asserting that this could give rise to possible electoral abuses. The election code prohibits coercion and intimidation of voters. It also bans the carrying of firearms by military personnel outside their compounds during the election period without official authorization.

Mr. Marcos and Generals Ver and Ramos say they are committed to free, orderly, honest and peaceful elections and have put safeguards in place. President Marcos charged earlier that if the opposition won, the Communists would probably end up running the government and that this prospect could precipitate a military takeover. But he said Saturday that the armed forces would support a legitimate, elected president. "It is not in the tradition of our armed forces to oppose the civil authority," Mr. Marcos said.

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The medical center received "implied approval" from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use of the heart, manufactured by Symbion Inc. in Salt Lake City, he said.

The decision to implant the Jarvik-70 was made Monday morning after Mrs. Chayrez began experiencing multiple organ failure. Dr. Copeland said.

The heart, implanted during an operation that lasted four hours and 45 minutes, doubled the amount of oxygen in her "extremely sick heart," said Dr. Jack Copeland, head of the University Medical Center's transplant and artificial heart programs.

Dr. Copeland, who performed the implant, indicated that Ms. Chayrez's kidneys, lungs and liver were functioning better and that she had no fever, according to Nina Trasoff, a hospital spokeswoman. The patient showed no signs of an active flu infection or of pneumonia, as had been feared, the spokeswoman said.

The shuttle's solid-fuel boosters are the first part of any space shuttle designed to be reusable. Segments that are reused are said by their maker, Morton Thiokol Inc., and by NASA, to be as good as new.

NASA has insisted that reusing the booster has not in anyway jeopardized the space missions. A NASA investigation of the shuttle-processing accident last Nov. 8 concluded that Morton Thiokol workers at the accident site were inexperienced and unmotivated, and had been using faulty equipment.

Woman Given Artificial Heart Without U.S. Agency Approval

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Arizona — A 40-year-old woman given a scaled-down artificial heart without U.S. government approval was in critical condition but making progress Tuesday, while doctors in Pittsburgh said they feared infection in a man given a full-sized version of the metal-and-plastic pump.

Bernadette Chayrez, a factory worker who had been dying of a flu-like infection, on Monday became the second woman to receive the Jarvik-70, which is smaller than the version that has been implanted in about a dozen male patients.

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In Washington, Mark Barnett, an official of the agency, said there was no plan to punish Symbion, although the company technically violated FDA standards by shipping the Jarvik-70 for temporary use before sufficient data had been provided on its performance. The agency ordered a recall of the scaled-down Jarviks last month.

At Pittsburgh's Presbyterian-University Hospital, surgeons were concerned about the possibility of infection following the second major operation on the Pennsylvania man, who also was in critical condition.

The man, whose name was not released, was kept alive for 48 hours by a ventricular assist device attached to his failing heart before a Jarvik-7 was implanted in a five-hour operation that ended early Monday.

The 39-year-old patient opened his eyes and responded to verbal commands Monday, said Tom Chakurda, a hospital spokesman.

The inquiry board concluded: "The failure to follow the approved procedure was the principal cause of this incident." The board recommended that procedures be changed and that personnel be better trained.

The other incident that raised questions for NASA about the practices of Lockheed managers occurred last March 8 when the large bucket fell onto the shuttle Discovery, damaging its payload door.

A NASA investigation of the accident, which delayed the shuttle program at least two weeks, found the cause to be safety violations by Lockheed.

Under a heading entitled "Test Team Lacked Discipline," the inquiry board said of employees: "The general attitude was one of 'I was doing something else at the time.' I only look at what I have responsibility for, and 'That's not part of my job.'"

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Advertisement for Beverly Wilshire Hotel. Text includes: "Always the superb choice", "Beverly Wilshire Hotel", "Wilshire Boulevard at Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212", and phone numbers for London, Frankfurt, and Hong Kong.

Oil Prices Fall as OPEC Session Ends

(Continued from Page 1) output enough to drive prices back up. Algeria's news agency said this week the price decline was "taking the proportions of economic aggression against oil-exporting countries." But these countries, desperate

for oil revenue, lack the flexibility to make major cuts in their output, and therefore have little influence on the market.

OPEC's richer and more influential members, led by Saudi Arabia, insist that they will not reduce output until producers outside OPEC,

particularly Britain, agree to do so as well and grant OPEC its "fair share" of the market.

"I don't think OPEC could restrain production without the help of non-OPEC producers," a minister supporting the Saudi position said in an interview Tuesday.

Thus, a war of nerves has developed between the Saudis and Britain as both wait for the other to cut production.

Caught in between are OPEC's poorer and more populous member nations, such as Nigeria and Indonesia, which rely heavily on oil sales to pay huge foreign debts.

Some delegates to the meeting expressed anger over repeated suggestions by Saudi officials that oil prices will continue falling unless non-OPEC producers cooperate. The Saudi statements have added to anxiety among oil traders.

"Some people talk too much," muttered a senior OPEC delegate as he eased himself into a black limousine after Tuesday's meeting.

U.S. Urges Japan to Participate in SDI

(Continued from Page 1) is expected to total more than \$26 billion.

Aviation Week & Space Technology, a U.S. publication, has said that U.S. allies can count on a maximum of 1 percent of the budget in the form of contracts. European defense contractors have criticized that allocation as "minimal."

So far, Britain is the only government to have signed an agreement with Washington to participate in the research program.

Mr. Perle told the symposium that he was "surprised" that some governments thought "they were

doing us a favor" by accepting contracts.

Lothar Rühl, the West German state secretary for security issues, said Tuesday that the West European share in contracts for industries and research institutes would be "rather small."

Noting that European nations were dissatisfied in their response to SDI, he called for better coordination of defense planning.

European defense requirements "cannot be defined exclusively by nuclear threats," he said, adding that those requirements include conventional and chemical weapons.

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Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train*, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers*, 1956



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INSIGHTS

Turning Against Marcos: An Agonizing Journey for the Middle Class

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MANILA — By Philippine standards, Bing Roxas and her family have done well for themselves. With her husband, Sixto, an investment banker from whom she is now separated, she has raised six children, and the family has enjoyed relative financial success, together with the satisfaction of being involved in the mainstream of Philippine society.

Mrs. Roxas, 58, has been chairman of several cultural and civic organizations, and at one time she and her husband were frequent guests of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, at Malacanang Palace. Like so many members of the Philippine establishment, Mrs. Roxas also has strong ties to the United States: She was educated at Barnard College in New York, and her ideas and manner of speech seem almost those of a native American.

Yet recently, Mrs. Roxas stood with thousands of other Filipinos in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, her fist raised in defiance as she chanted angry slogans and protested continued American support for the Marcos government. Like many other men and women who stood beside her — members of what is known here as the *burgis*, or bourgeois, establishment — Mrs. Roxas and her family have traveled a path from conformity to dissent.

Increasingly disillusioned by the arrogance and corruption of the Marcos regime, she was shocked into protest and activism in August 1983, when the country's most popular opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was murdered upon his return from self-imposed exile in the United States. Since then, her radicalism, like that of many of her contemporaries, has moved almost faster than she could control.

For Mrs. Roxas as for many other Filipinos, the presidential elections on Friday thus mark not only a national turning point, but a personal one as well, the culmination of a long journey through the ironies and tragedies of recent Philippine history. Her opposition to the 20-year regime of Mr. Marcos and her desperate hope for change under his challenger, Mr. Aquino's widow, Corason, have become deeply personal.

The path followed by Mrs. Roxas and her family is a familiar one, reflecting the conflicts and changes that are taking place within what might best be called the Philippine middle class — the broad group of middle- and high-income



Bing Roxas, right, is typical of the middle class that has become disillusioned.

Filipinos whose education and affluence set them apart from the country's landless peasant majority.

More than one in four Filipinos, it is estimated, fall into this group. Located primarily in the country's urban areas, the members of this

group enjoy a relatively high standard of living, and their support has played a crucial role in perpetuating Mr. Marcos's rule.

Mrs. Roxas' earliest impressions of her nation and its relationship with America were shaped not by anger and dissent, but by devotion and common purpose.

In the early days of World War II, her father, a journalist, and her mother, a young Filipino socialite and founder of the nation's Girl Scout movement, witnessed the last days of the Bataan Death March as the survivors were led by the Japanese conquerors to prison north of Manila. The scene of the exhausted and starving American and Filipino prisoners, more than 15,000 of whom died on the monthlong forced march, so affected the couple that they joined the Philippine underground and smuggled food, clothing, medicine and information to the prisoners. The couple was discovered and captured by the Japanese as American troops closed in on Manila in 1945.

"Obviously, my parents were both executed," says Mrs. Roxas, "but we never found their graves."

Bing Roxas, whose proper Christian name is Maria Theresa, hid in the village of Santa Ana outside Manila, and there, at the age of 17, she witnessed the liberation of the capital by the Americans in a battle that destroyed much of the city. "When they came, this tall, sunburned American came to me and said, 'Now don't forget, it was the 1st Cavalry from Texas that liberated this area,'" she recalls. "So I never forgot it."

After the war, she was brought by American friends of her parents to the United States, where she later met Sixto Roxas, a young Filipino who was studying at Fordham University in New York. A brilliant economic planner and banker, Sixto, along with his new wife, returned to the Philippines, where he helped write the country's first comprehensive land-reform act and headed economic planning for President Diosdado Macapagal, who preceded Mr. Marcos in the early 1960s.

When Mr. Marcos was elected in 1965, Mr. Roxas declined to join the new cabinet, and instead founded the country's first investment bank, Bancam Development Corp. Still, the Roxases remained close to the center of power, and were frequent visitors at Malacanang Palace.

Mrs. Roxas became a socialite and activist. She was chairman of the board of the Ballet Philippines, an organizer of the Madrigal Singers of the Philippines and a leader in architectural restoration. For a time, she was invited to join Mrs. Marcos almost every week to work on projects such as the establishment of the ballet company and the restoration of the old walled city of Intramuros.

When Mr. Marcos, his statutory term of office nearing an end, imposed martial law in 1972, the Roxases were vocal in their support, hoping, as Mrs. Roxas' son says, that "maybe things would get done, maybe this is what the Philippines needs, a benevolent dictator."

But her disillusionment with martial law set in quickly as she saw the president taking on the increasingly autocratic power he was to exercise through nine years of military rule and in the years that have followed.

The country's worsening economic situation compounded existing dissatisfaction with the Marcos regime, and the corruption of Mr. Marcos and his close friends — known as the "cronies" — became a source of increasingly deep frustration to families such as the Roxases.

The turning point in Mrs. Roxas' political conviction, and that of many of her countrymen, was the killing of Mr. Aquino at Manila International Airport. Just as witnessing the Bataan Death March had jolted her parents into action during World War II, Mr. Aquino's death served as a catalyst for Mrs. Roxas' active involvement against the Marcos government.

Until that moment, she says, she had suppressed her growing feelings of discontent and distaste for the autocratic rule of Mr. Marcos and the extravagance and insensitivity of his wife. "When Ninoy was killed," she says, using the nickname by which Mr. Aquino is known, "it was like something exploding inside a lot of people — in me, too — and it was such a relief. You don't realize how bottled up you are."

A supervisor at the bank that employs one of Mrs. Roxas' sons says he believes that the shock Mr. Aquino's death produced on the middle class may be decisive for the country's future. "To me, what is critical is basically the middle class," said the supervisor, Alexis C. San Juan, an assistant vice president at Far East Bank & Trust Co.

"Many of the rural folk are malnourished, but they are used to this and they are not so critical," he said. "This is the first time I've seen the middle class, even rich people, going out of their way, joining rallies, becoming active. If you look at events in other countries, when the middle class starts acting up, you've got problems. A lot of people are citing Nicaragua, another Catholic country where the middle class started looking at communism."

Mrs. Roxas says the growth of communism in the Philippines worries her, but she describes herself nevertheless as "perhaps a little bit more

left of center than most of the middle class." She added: "I don't think I've changed my mind on the basic things. I can see the reasonableness of some of the issues the left is pushing, of poverty, of inequality of wealth, of injustice. It's something I can understand, why people join the radical left — thinking people, intelligent people — because they're so frustrated and they have nowhere else to go."

THE Roman Catholic Church, one of the anchors of the Philippines' establishment, also has been sitting toward activism. The liberation theology that has led many Latin American priests to join radical causes has captured the imagination of many young Filipino priests and nuns. Two of Manila's exclusive convent schools have in the last few years become socially committed, and now often send their students, the daughters of middle-class women such as Mrs. Roxas, to sit-ins and strikes instead of ballet class.

Through nearly a half-century in which the Philippines was an American colony, and even more so in the postwar years of independence after American troops saved the country from the Japanese, the American image, as one of Mrs. Roxas' friends puts it, "has been associated with democracy, freedom, the good things in life." It is all the more sad, therefore, the friend said, to see the growing disenchantment with American policy that has led people such as Mrs. Roxas to demonstrate at the embassy.

"The United States in Vietnam did not realize the valid nationalist aspirations of the people," she said. "And I think that is happening here. They only think in terms of power, politics, and we are being squeezed. If we are pushed to the wall and something happens here, I hope the Americans will understand and not create another Nicaragua situation."

Mrs. Roxas and others like her say that Mr. Marcos holds in his hands the machinery of victory. Of a total of 90,000 registered voters in the Santa Ana area, a local organizer told her, Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement has padded election rolls with 17,000 fraudulent names.

The election campaign has focused the disenchantment and resentment that has pushed the middle class to activism. In conversations late at night, Mrs. Roxas and her friends agree that their struggle for fair elections and for a change of government is a desperately long shot. But they say they have no choice except to try. And few seem to know where they will turn if they fail.

Anti-Nuclear Dutch Plan a Nuclear Future

By Roland de Ligny

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Although a 30-month study shows that the Dutch do not want any more nuclear power plants, the government has chosen prospective sites for two or three more reactors.

The decision Jan. 24 to use nuclear plants to guarantee power for the next century reflects the decline of the neo-strident anti-nuclear lobby in the Netherlands. And the government, by ignoring the conclusions of its own study, has underlined a never-ending conflict over how to maintain the nation's quality of life.

The center-right government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers claims that without a guaranteed energy supply, the Netherlands might lose its important industrial sector to countries, like France, that have been less restrained about nuclear energy development.

The Netherlands already has two nuclear power plants in operation. They were built in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The decision to build more reactors followed the release in late 1984 of a survey on the future of nuclear power in the Netherlands. The survey revealed that the Dutch did not want additional nuclear plants and would not need them if adequate research were performed on alternative power sources.

The government, however, maintained that alternative energy sources could not fill the nation's projected energy needs because research in that area was still in the embryonic stage.

Parliament approved the government's decision to construct additional nuclear plants.

Last month, Mr. Lubbers proposed the construction of a plant in the southwestern town of Borssele, another near Delfzijl on the northernmost tip of the country, and if need be, a third near Rotterdam, the economic powerhouse of the Netherlands.

The government's decision to ignore the survey findings was viewed as a slap in the face of the Dutch anti-nuclear-power lobby.

Opponents of nuclear power, buoyed by a wave of environmental concern that swept Western Europe in the 1970s, had forced the postponement of all decisions on nuclear power for more than a decade. The anti-nuclear movement also promoted the government survey.

Members of the movement fear that the Netherlands, which already is battling pollution from industrial development of the 1950s and 1960s, would be further contaminated by the construction of new reactors.

"Instead, the government gives the go-ahead without having properly assessed the risks attached to nuclear power, and without having any insight as to what to do with the nuclear waste," said Lucas Reijnders of the Nature and Environment Foundation, a privately funded organization that maintains the anti-nuclear-power movement.

The government maintains that the nuclear waste problem will be solved by the time any new power plants begin operating.

All of the nuclear waste from Dutch power plants and medical facilities has been stored

near the coastal town of Velsen since the government banned ocean dumping in 1983.

"The idea that the waste problem won't exist any more by the end of the century is at least naive," said Mr. Reijnders. "We think it will be solved easily."

He accused the government of "presenting a rosy picture to promote the idea of unlimited economic growth."

The two power plants now operating, situated near Borssele and near the central Dutch village of Dodewaard, provide only a small fraction of Dutch electricity, which comes mostly from oil, from gas or from coal-powered generators. The proposed plants, together with the two existing ones, are expected to supply about 40 percent of Dutch electricity needs by the year 2000.

The government, along with business interests, has noted repeatedly that Dutch natural gas reserves, which currently are estimated at about 2.8 trillion cubic yards (2.1 trillion cubic meters) are expected to run out in 45 years if the current level of use is maintained.

The government also wants to diversify energy sources and to reduce Dutch dependency on foreign oil.

The 1973 Arab oil embargo against the Netherlands, which was triggered by Dutch support for Israel in the Middle East war that year, led to highly unpopular gasoline rationing and bans on Sunday driving.

The anti-nuclear lobby agrees that diversifying is important, but maintains that funds for building the two nuclear power plants would be



Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers

better spent on research into alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind energy. The reactors are expected to cost about 7.6 billion guilders (\$2.8 billion).

A Typical Swiss Village Thrives — in Wisconsin

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW GLARUS, Wisconsin — "This town is a carbon copy of a Swiss village in the old country," said Jean Holzer, 64, owner of a family-run cheese business at the Chaslet Landhaus in this snow-covered southern Wisconsin community.

"It is the most typical Swiss village on Earth outside Switzerland," Mr. Holzer said.

He ought to know. Mr. Holzer, the Swiss consul general for 14 Middle Western states, has been in the Swiss diplomatic corps for 40 years, serving in posts throughout the world. He is now based in Chicago.

To the Swiss in Switzerland, New Glarus, population 1,683, is the best-known place in America. Swiss children learn about New Glarus in their history classes.

Small maps of the United States printed in Switzerland show a handful of cities: New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans and New Glarus.

New Glarus is where Swiss cheese got its start in the United States. The year was 1869. The cheese maker was Niklaus Gerber in his New Glarus *Käsehütte*, or cheese hut. Called Emmmentaler in Switzerland, it is, of course, the cheese with the holes in the middle.

To this day, Green County, Wisconsin, where New Glarus is situated, is the Swiss cheese capital of America. There are Swiss cheese factories on the outskirts of New Glarus, in Monroe, 16 miles (26 kilometers) to the south, and scattered throughout the county.

Strong bonds to Switzerland have persisted in New Glarus. The town was founded Aug. 17, 1845, by 108 immigrants who traveled four months and more than 7,000 miles from their homes in Glarus canton, Switzerland.

Every year groups of Swiss people make pilgrimages to New Glarus, and every year New Glarus travels to Switzerland. Swiss children live with local dairy farmers, cheese makers and villagers. They attend New Glarus' elementary and high school. New Glarus students enroll in Swiss schools in Glarus canton and other places in Switzerland and live with Swiss families.

TIMES were tough in Europe in the mid-1840s, and extremely difficult in the Swiss canton of Glarus. It was the only time in the history of Switzerland that the government sponsored an emigration colony to another nation to help ease economic problems.

It was called *Glarner Auswandererwerk*, the Glarner Emigration Society.

Two sons, Niklaus Durst and Fridolin Streiff, were sent ahead to find land in America for the Swiss colony. They made their way up the Mississippi River from St. Louis and found what they were looking for in the rolling hill country of southern Wisconsin. The land was cheap enough, \$1.25 an acre, with a good water supply. It was ideal for raising crops and dairy herds.

A total of 1,983 men, women and children left Glarus canton for the long voyage across the Atlantic and the subsequent journey to their new home in a promised land. Only 108 made it to New Glarus. The others settled elsewhere in the New World or died on the way.

Land was cleared for crops, log cabins were erected. Dairy herds were started. The pioneers began their new life.

They spoke *Schweizer Deutsch*, the Swiss-German dialect of the rural mile-high Alpine valley of their origin. It is a dialect spoken by the Swiss families of New Glarus to this day, along with English.

"When we visit Switzerland, people know immediately where we come from because of our dialect," said Dennis Streiff, 57.

"The Swiss are fascinated by the way we talk in a slow and singing fashion," he said. "Our dialect is a throwback to earlier times. It is a different dialect from the *Schweizer Deutsch* spoken in Glarus today."

SINCE its founding 140 years ago, there has been a steady trickle of Swiss people emigrating to New Glarus. Many remain in Green County for the rest of their lives. Some move to other parts of Wisconsin, to Illinois,

Colorado, California or other parts of the United States.

Descendants of nearly all the original families continue to reside in or near New Glarus — families with such names as Aebli, Babler, Becker, Disch, Durst, Figli, Hefty, Hosty, Klesy, Kundert, Legger, Schindler, Schmid, Stauffacher, Trumpp, Voegeli and Wild.

Many Swiss families live in sturdy farmhouses more than a century old. Dennis Streiff, 54, and his wife, Debra, 55, both fifth-generation Swiss-Americans, live in an 1882 farmhouse.

Mr. Streiff's great grandfather was Fridolin Streiff, one of the scouts sent ahead by the Swiss government to find land in America for the colony. His grandfather was the first baby born in the village.

Their daughter, Nancy Keegan, 22, spent a winter working and going to school in Underwasser, Switzerland. For years, Swiss children have lived with the Streiffs while attending school in New Glarus.

Many homes and nearly all the stores and public buildings in New Glarus are Swiss chalet architecture. Several homes have Schweizer Deutsch sayings hand-painted on the outside.

On one chalet are sayings that translate into: "This house is where we love to see you come and hate to see you leave. This house is mine and is not mine. I go out and you come in. Tell me who will be the last one in?"

The Upright Embroidery Factory manufactures Swiss lace and embroideries. The 21-year-old Roger Bright Band performs each year in New Glarus and in Switzerland as well.

The Edelweiss Stars, a group of two New Glarus men and four women who have been yodeling and singing together for 35 years, perform in Swiss clubs in the United States and Switzerland.

Gift shops are filled with Swiss items purchased by proprietors who go to Europe each year to replenish their supplies.

For 50 years, townspeople have produced Schiller's 1804 play, "Wilhelm Tell," in an outdoor amphitheater. It is performed twice in English and once in Schweizer Deutsch every Labor Day weekend. The highlight of the production is Gessler the Tyrant's demand of Wilhelm Tell: "Thou wilt shoot an apple off the boy's head."

Each year 200 local people participate in the drama. The play is also presented annually in Interlaken and at Atdorf, Switzerland.

EVERY summer headlamps of Swiss vacation come to New Glarus. "They would come here and stay in hotels and motels in Madison, 25 miles north of here," said Hans Lenzing, 38, a ski instructor who emigrated from Underwasser, Switzerland, when he was 20.

"From the moment I read about New Glarus in my history class in school I planned some day to come here," he said.

Five years ago, Mr. Lenzing and three other local men built the 44-room Chaslet Landhaus Swiss country inn so that visitors could stay in New Glarus.

The Swiss Historical Museum occupies a square block of the village. In it are a dozen historical structures, including a replica of the 1849 log cabin Swiss church.

In the center of the historic village is the Hall of History, designed by an architect from Glarus, Switzerland. The building is filled with photo displays and artifacts presented by the people of Glarus canton to New Glarus.

The Swiss Americans of New Glarus keep their family records up to date in the *Rathaus*, or canton courthouses, in Switzerland.

"Here I am," Dennis Streiff noted, "four generations removed from Switzerland, yet this past summer my wife and I went to Switzerland bringing the latest information of our family to be added to our records there. We registered all our grandchildren who are six generations removed from Switzerland."

He said many American citizens in New Glarus have dual citizenship. "They do that so they don't need work permits to work in Switzerland for brief or long periods of time. It eliminates a lot of government red tape when visiting Switzerland if you have dual citizenship."

Swiss Sanctuary Movement Pits Churches Against State

By Lisa Schlein

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — "I didn't choose to come to Switzerland. I came for political reasons. I'm afraid to return home. There's no guarantee that I would remain free if I'm deported, so I sought refuge in the church."

Simba N., says he fled to Switzerland from Zaire in 1983 after he was harassed and arrested. He is single, 25 years old and one of 20 asylum-seekers from Zaire, Turkey and Chile who, threatened with expulsion from Switzerland, sought refuge in the parish of Saint Amélie in Lausanne.

"Since my demand for asylum was rejected," he said, "I have been living in a state of anxiety. My hope diminishes every day."

Saint Amélie is one of a growing number of churches in Switzerland that are pitting their moral authority against the legal authority of the state by offering sanctuary to asylum-seekers caught in precarious situations.

In a generally conservative, law-abiding country, this incipient sanctuary movement is a remarkable development. It is regarded as an open challenge to a government that is becoming ever more restrictive in its asylum policy.

The sanctuary movement first appeared on the Swiss scene in September when a small parish in Seebach near Zurich sheltered 52 Chileans about to be expelled from the country. The Chileans, joined by 20 Swiss citizens, went on a three-week hunger strike that succeeded in eliciting a promise from the authorities that they would not be repatriated. Still under orders to leave Switzerland, however, they remain in the parish pending a solution to their problem.

Last fall, a succession of events created panic among asylum-seekers and mobilized individuals, churches and political and humanitarian organizations.

The government, which had been dragging its feet in dealing with asylum requests, suddenly began issuing rejections wholesale.

"The federal government tightened the visa," said Bruno Clement, a labor leader and sanctuary activist. He said that whereas the canton of Vaud previously had one or two visa rejections a month, "now we have five or six rejections a week."

"The expulsion of the 59 Zaireans was incredible," said Yves Brutsch, a spokesman for the refugees at the Protestant Social Center in Geneva. "This was the first time that a massive deportation of this nature had ever occurred."

A leader of the sanctuary movement, the Reverend Claude Ducommun of Notre Dame church in Lausanne, said, "We asked for a truce with the government before we opened the sanctuary and the government refused." That refusal, he added, "provoked an agonizing situation for people who could have been arrested the following day."

The sanctuary movement is defined clearly along regional lines and is coordinated only

loosely at the national level. This far, five parishes in Switzerland have sheltered asylum-seekers. But activists say that 100 to 200 churches are prepared to lend their services if the need arises.

A network of so-called safe houses operates in tandem with the churches.

Observers say that Switzerland is passing through its most acute political crisis since 1970, when the so-called Schwarzenbach initiative divided the Swiss on the issue of limiting the number of foreign workers allowed to enter.

A public opinion poll of more than 1,000 people showed a population that is almost equally split over the sanctuary issue — 47 percent condemned church involvement and 43 percent approved.

Switzerland's refugee policy mirrors a growing European trend. It coincides with a sharp rise in would-be immigrants from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The influx of these ethnically different foreigners has given rise to xenophobic and racist reactions and has boosted rightist political aspirations.

Marie-Claire Caloz-Tschopp, president of SOS-Asile, a Lausanne-based organization in the forefront of the sanctuary movement, said that many Swiss are fearful of the large numbers of Third World immigrants.

"Switzerland has been brought into the larger international scene," she said. "We're used to dealing with problems from afar, and suddenly

these troubled people are coming to us, to our homes. We can no longer say problems don't exist."

By many standards, Swiss asylum policy in the 1970s was considered liberal. At that time, requests for asylum ran from 1,000 to 1,500 yearly. About 80 percent of these demands were approved. That situation has changed drastically in the 1980s.

According to statistics from the Federal Department of Justice and Police, 9,703 requests for asylum were registered last year and 8,083 applications were processed. Of these, 939 people were granted asylum and 5,658 were rejected. In addition, 1,486 applicants withdrew their

requests and left Switzerland. About 21,000 requests for asylum are pending.

A popular perception is that the country is being overrun by immigrants. But government statistics show that asylum-seekers represent only 0.5 percent of Switzerland's 6.5 million people.

The tremendous backlog of cases has created hardships for applicants, who often have to wait years for a decision. To speed the process, the parliament has increased the number of examiners. But it is generally agreed that these new posts still fall far short of what is needed.

A recent revision of Switzerland's asylum law is intended to simplify and accelerate the procedure, but not necessarily to the applicants' advantage. Jörg Kistler, chief of information at the Justice and Police Department, was straightforward in explaining the revision: "The goal of the new asylum law is to make it less attractive for persons to seek asylum in Switzerland."

The government contends that 80 percent of those seeking asylum have come for economic, and not political, reasons.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and many humanitarian organizations are concerned about the revision, particularly a provision that strips applicants of the right to present their petitions for asylum personally before federal adjudicators. Now, asylum seekers will have recourse only to one face-to-face

interview with examiners on the cantonal level.

A few cantons — Geneva, Vaud, Fribourg, Bern, Jura, Zurich, Ticino — have attracted the most immigrants, and this poses social and economic problems for them. The new law attempts to distribute asylum-seekers among Switzerland's 26 cantons.

Another controversial provision allows the government to detain for up to 30 days asylum-seekers who have been slated for expulsion and whom the government fears might go underground.

A spokesman for the UN refugee commissioner, Michel Barton, is concerned that many legitimate refugees will fall through the cracks of the new law.

"We recognize that the state has a legitimate right to protect itself from abusive claims made against its asylum legislation," he said. "What we believe is that in adapting their administrative regulations and laws, they must be very careful not to weaken the rights of genuine asylum-seekers."

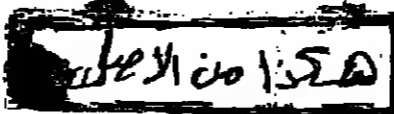
Mr. Barton said the refugee law is in danger of foundering. He points out that Europe was the cradle for international legislation concerned with the protection of refugees.

"If those standards are weakened in the very countries that invented them," he said, "then we have a lot to worry about when it comes to encouraging countries that receive hundreds of thousands of refugees abroad to abide by any standards at all."

Sanctuary activists are targeting their actions toward specific, urgent situations. They would like residence permits to be issued to asylum-seekers whose cases have been pending for two or more years. They also would like individuals whose cases have been rejected to be allowed to remain in Switzerland until another country of asylum can be found.

Sanctuary activists assert that their work is conducted in the open and is not illegal. They say they realize they could face prison but accept this as a necessary risk.

"I don't think the situation will reach the point of imprisoning church people," said Father Ducarrot. "I think that even in a democracy there are sometimes reasons to cross over the line of legality. When people are in a situation of distress, I think the authorities must find solutions which might stretch the law but be humane. I think the law of love in extreme cases must go before the love of the law."



ARTS / LEISURE

Shakespeare's Not-So-Merry 'Wives' of Berkshire

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON—The more you think about it, though there will doubtless be peristaltic, the more sense it makes for Bill Alexander to set his new Royal Shakespeare Company "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Berkshire...

This is one of the weakest of all Shakespearean comedies, in need of all the help it can get from a...

THE LONDON STAGE

director and a designer. It is a play about the upwardly mobile middle classes of one new Elizabethan age, so why not see how they look in another?

True, there seems to be some confusion about precisely where in the 1590s we are — the program suggests 1559 — but William Dudley's set, heavily influenced by the weird and wonderful motifs of the eccentric British artist Emmett, would suggest that we are somewhere much closer to the Festival...

of Britain and the beginning of the current reign.

At all events, this is downtown Windsor at a time of bobbysoxers, dark glasses, leather jackets and public houses full of men with handlebar moustaches and Royal Air Force blazers — all of which works wonderfully well. Indeed, the heavily choreographed opening resembles nothing more than a suburban Thameside answer to the "Guys and Dolls" overture, while the final rock 'n' roll curtain call is the best to be seen anywhere in town.

The trouble is what happens between those two events, and what happens between those two events remains the play. The harder a talented cast work to entertain us with period cars, vintage hair dryers and an endlessly revolving stage, the more sharply we are reminded that this is a play in desperate need of maybe a full orchestra and 15 strong numbers as well.

The great Falstaff of the history cycle is relegated to the status of a minor golf-club boss, and though Peter Jeffrey's initial encounter with Mistress Ford has some of the perfect tones of a BBC radio sketch from 30 years ago, only in the great linen-basket escape is there a moment or two when the play works unaided on its own dubious merits.

Elsewhere, the best running gag of an often hilarious evening is Mistress Quickly's alcoholic inability to deal with a stage that revolves at precisely the moment she wishes to either enter or leave it. As played by Sheila Steafel, in one of her best revue turns, these moments are unmissable, but they have precious little to do with a play which pre-dates the revolving stage by about three centuries.

The problem here remains that the better the production gets, the worse the play actually looks. For

all that, Janet Dale and Lindsay Duncan make the principal wives alarmingly familiar to those of us who were actually growing up around suburban Windsor in the middle 1950s.

In a rare and very uncharacteristic lapse of quality control, perhaps caused by the temporary closure of the public house downstairs, the Bush Theatre is currently offering a over-extended and unfunny War-dour street satire by Nick Darkie.

"The Oven Glove Mireless" is set in the production office of a Soho film company that has unaccountably been given a budget to film a revenge melodrama concerning an army officer and the woman he falls in love with behind the barbed wire of Greenham Common during the peace-camp protest there some months ago. Not that the film itself is of much importance, though we are occasionally treated to extracts from the script and soundtrack noises off concerning its inexplicable victory as an Oscar ceremony.

Darkie is apparently concerned with the greater lunacies of the film business, but having apparently neither seen or read Kaufman and Hart's "Once in a Lifetime," he has failed to note that the two essentials of a movie mockery are that it should be plausible and as if possible funnier than the movie it is mocking.

Not one of Darkie's characters (a boy-wonder producer, his murderous wife, a transvestite screenwriter and a wannabe director) has even occasional bursts of plausibility. This is not to say that Darkie may not have met people like them in his Soho travels, merely that he has failed to make them believable in the context of his own increasingly shaky and aimless plot.

A play that may have started out to wonder how such people ever get

to make movies, let alone win awards for them, ends by making you wonder how such scripts ever reach a stage as distinguished as that of the Bush. What might have worked across a 10-minute sketch in an otherwise adequate revue is simply not enough to fill two hours.

At Hampstead, Brian Thompson's "The Light Rough" is a monomaniacal comedy of south London marital despair that takes its title from one of the trickier patches of a golf course. A golfing challenge to settle a sexual rivalry is indeed at the heart of the second act, as a catastrophic Clapham dinner party is at the heart of the first. But as both events take place offstage, we are left forever waiting for news of fresh disasters: where Thompson's last play, "Turning Over," was a brilliantly acid account of a television crew on Indian location, this one charts very much more familiar territory somewhere halfway from

Alan Ayckbourn to Michael Frayn. A bookseller, wryly played by Alfred Lynch, discovers that he has temporarily lost his mistress of 13 years' standing to a trendy young lecturer from Kent. The ensuing battle is to do with age, class and character, but somewhere along the way Thompson seems to have realized that he had nothing very new to say about any of that, and instead focuses on two relatively minor but entrancing characters, a cockney builder who, like Alfred Doherty, has never cared for middle-class morality, and a wonderfully eccentric neighbor in an Edwardian golfing hat who arranges the lives and loves of all the other characters — while apparently unable to arrange even his own shoes.

Oliver Ford Davies in this role, and Tony Selby as the builder, are alone worth the journey to Hampstead. The rest of a derivative evening looks as well-trampled as Clapham Common itself.

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Dr. Grabscheid: The singers must go on.

Dr. Grabscheid, Center Stage

By William Geist

NEW YORK — "Yes, I was Marilyn Monroe's doctor," said Dr. Eugen Grabscheid, with a thick Viennese accent and a rosy nose on his forehead. "She was some girl. She had terrible problems, of course. Sinus problems."

The office of Grabscheid — ear, nose and throat man to the stars — grows bustling and occasionally loony at this time of year, as colds and flu attack the vocal cords of New York's vast singing community.

"There would be no Broadway now without him," said Elizabeth Franz, an actress, in the waiting room. "The opera would close!" proclaimed Vickie Phillips, a cabaret singer also waiting to see the doctor.

"Half our company is coming to see him," said Ken Jenkins, a cast member of "Big River." "I feared I'd have to cancel," said Jane Shaulis, who is with the New York City Opera. "But he's a miracle worker. Other doctors say rest, take medicine and come back in three days. He gets you on."

Opera divas make dramatic entrances, sweeping into the old, cluttered office on East 96th Street, tossing their furs and scarves to valets, then sputtering into the arms of their beloved 82-year-old voice doctor.

Actors from Broadway, soap operas and television commercials crowd the waiting room, along with others whose livelihoods depend on the condition of their vocal cords: broadcast announcers, trial lawyers, classroom teachers and cantors, among them.

Grabscheid makes emergency calls backstage, restoring lost voices so that shows can go on. One prima donna flew back from London on the Concorde between performances to see him. Singers on the road call in from around the world, frantic for a cure. Some vocalists even ask his advice on what parts they can sing.

"The only performer not seeing me must be Marcel Marceau," said Michael Feinstein, who is singing at the Algonquin Hotel and was referred to the doctor by "Liza and Chita" — Minnelli and Rivers — who told him not to be concerned by the appearance of office or doctor.

Many new patients are somewhat taken aback, according to Pauline, the receptionist-opera singer who asked that her last name not be published. It seems the least Grabscheid could do to slip on a white lab coat. Even the guys selling aspirin on television do that. Rather, the balding and bespectacled doctor wears a rumpled gray suit; blue Ultrasuede shirt; a well-worn, perhaps formerly yellow, cardigan sweater and running shoes.

The office does not inspire confidence. Grabscheid works out of the office he has occupied for 45 years, which is dimly lit (one 100-

watt bulb in the examination room) and cluttered. Without questioning its effectiveness, it could be said that its equipment looks somewhat antiquated — less like state-of-the-art technology than machinery used in black-and-white movies for the manufacture of laboratory monsters.

He often does not medication but by prescription, but by pouring pills from a bottle into patients' hands.

The office is "a delightful little madhouse," as one patient put it, where the opera star Lucine Amara was seen on a ladder replacing a light bulb in the ceiling fixture. A young actress had painted the office the last time it was needed. "No doubt," Pauline said, "because the doctor thought he could save a few bucks. Our typewriter doesn't work; he thinks that's just fine."

She said one actor told her that the office was better than any situation comedy on television. "Dummkopf!" Grabscheid can be heard to yell at Pauline. "Quack!" Pauline, rather a feisty sort, replies. "Some patients must come just to get autographs," said a man in the waiting room. "We get them all," said Pauline, rattling off the first few names that come to mind: "Anthony Quinn, Matt Dillon, Bette Midler, Ashford and Simpson, Kenny Loggins, Donna Summer."

She picked up a copy of Opera News and said all five of the singers shown on the cover were his patients: Ruggiero Raimondi, Kathleen Battle, Carol Vaness, Thomas Allen and Frederica von Stade.

Pauline is an opera singer and sometimes has problems recognizing the rock stars. When the singer named Meat Loaf came in, she referred to him as "Meatballs."

Grabscheid said that he had treated Sigmund Freud in Vienna, and that one of his favorite patients was Vivian Leigh. Said Pauline, who does most of the talking for this doctor of few words: "Marilyn Monroe was always late. One time he stood her up. That's the way he is."

The drab walls are festooned with festive Broadway show posters, autographed: "To Wonder Doc," "The doctor of every girl's dreams," "My larynx thanks you," and even, "Hope to see you soon." There are also photographs of German shepherds, which he breeds.

The doctor, who lives with his wife in Tenafly, New Jersey, sees as many as 50 patients or more at this time of year in the 12- to 14-hour days he puts in. He does not break for lunch and rarely sits down.

He tells the receptionists, Linda Kastl and Pauline, that they are too fat to take time off for lunch, and he does not give them vacations. He admits that he likes Pauline despite her "unreliability," although she has not had a day off for three years. "You'd treat us better if we were German shepherds!" Pauline yells at him.

In the waiting room, the patients

4 Great Divas Perform in New York

By Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — "Come, All Ye Songsters," sang Kathleen Battle at Alice Tully Hall; by then it was a superficial invitation.

Four of the world's most sought-after songstresses were already assembled Sunday for Lincoln Center's unofficial Diva Day, in which Battle was followed by Jessye Norman at the Metropolitan Opera with James Levine at the piano, and then by Montserrat Caballé and Marilyn Horne at Avery Fisher Hall with full orchestra and — like the others — a full house.

It took Battle no more than three Purcell songs to justify the enthusiasm her singing has aroused. She is a singer who loves words: pronounces them, means them while they are being sung. She focuses each note as though desiring to add to the sum of beauty in the world, and gently rebukes everyone who has uttered nonsense about "mere" tone in singing. She suggests, and at her best realizes, an ideal of gracious, heartfelt, accomplished something; even the suggestion is something to cherish.

That is not to say she achieves all this in every song. In some her concentration seemed to loosen, and at others, uncharacteristically,

she sang a little flat. Perhaps she relies too often in one program on her ability to float out a slow song so exquisitely.

At the Met with an all-Strauss program, Norman was in her most impressive form. Her low notes yet a wonder of the world; nothing yet in this century of singing, I believe, has sounded quite like the deeply resonant, the infinite depth and power of these tones. Meanwhile, the full-voiced phrases around the top of the treble clef were glorious all afternoon.

At times it seemed Norman wanted to paint with a small brush as well. But she achieves most when she is at one with her "bigness," just as Battle is at one with her smallness. When Norman teases or plays coy, the results seem affected; when she desists into quiet, the falsetto of the attempt shows.

The final event did not disappoint — Caballé was there, in body, voice and often spirit. The great Spanish soprano has always been a wonderfully grand voice guided by an erratic artistic will. If the diffidence has now increased to the point that she will give performances that sound a bit like tentative preliminary rehearsals (rationing both her voice and her communicative energy), then at

least this concert served notice that the grandeur is still hers in the dimensions that belong only to the great.

She joined forces with Horne for three Rossini duets, but over them hung the ghost of the latter's super recordings with Joan Sutherland.

Horne has relaxed her own accomplishment in this sphere by allowing a certain choppiness into some of the runs, but she remains the most brilliant mezzo-soprano virtuoso before the public. Her solo in that "Semiramide" piece was magnificent, for its splendid evenness of tone, flexibility, strength and telling, serious declamation.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels. Panel 1: ARE YOU SURE YOU GOT TO GET BACK TO THE GRAVE-YARD BEFORE THE STUFF SINKS? Panel 2: THE WOODD SURFERER WHO DID HIM! AND KNOWS WHAT EVIL PURPOSE HE HAS IN STORE FOR DUE! Panel 3: I DUNNO, SR. DUNE. HULLAWEYER SUBMIT TO SOME BIRTH DOG-TOR. HE WILL AFTER HIS FEED THE BOKORS RASTE! IT CROAKS THE FREE WILL AND SPIRIT OF THE DUN-TOR. Panel 4: HOW DO YOU KNOW ALL THIS STUFF, SR? I'M DATING ONE. THEY'RE REAL EASY TO TALK TO.

Dining Out restaurant listings. VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT: 146 Ave. of the Americas, Indian specialties, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. LA GAUDRIOLE: 146 Ave. of the Americas, French, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. CARR'S: 146 Ave. of the Americas, French, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. LE BYBLOS: 146 Ave. of the Americas, Greek, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. NORTH BEACH RESTAURANT: 146 Ave. of the Americas, Italian, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. HARRIS': 210 VAN NESS - SAN FRANCISCO, FINEST STEAK AND PRIME BEEF, PLUS FULL MENU INCLUDING FRESH SEA FOOD DINNER NIGHTLY LUNCH MONDAY THRU FRIDAY RESERVATIONS ADVISED CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED (415) 673-1888. WASHINGTON SQUARE BAR & GRILL: Lunch & Dinner Daily, Sunday Brunch, 1460 Broadway, 422-6644. FEROUCHKA: Russian specialties, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. AUBERGE DU CLOU: 32 Ave. of the Americas, French, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m. LE GRAND CHINOIS: The best lunch in town (with lunch in the world) 146 Ave. of the Americas, Chinese, lunch 12-2, dinner 5-10, open 12 to 10:30 p.m.

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Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX prices, NYSE prices, etc.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER European Firms Are Wary About Helping Alcoholics

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune PARIS — Thanks to employee-assistance programs created to help alcoholic executives, U.S. corporate taboos about the condition are subsiding. But in Europe, few companies have similar programs. Managements tend to feel more comfortable taking a "none of our business" attitude...

Supervisors fear executives may resent intrusion into their private lives. On the corporate side, few medical and psychological teams have comprehensive programs to deal with executive alcoholism. In contrast, U.S. employee-assistance programs identify the condition, persuade the patient to seek treatment and pay for treatment at a detoxification center that can last a month...

Bell Seeks 20% More Of BHP

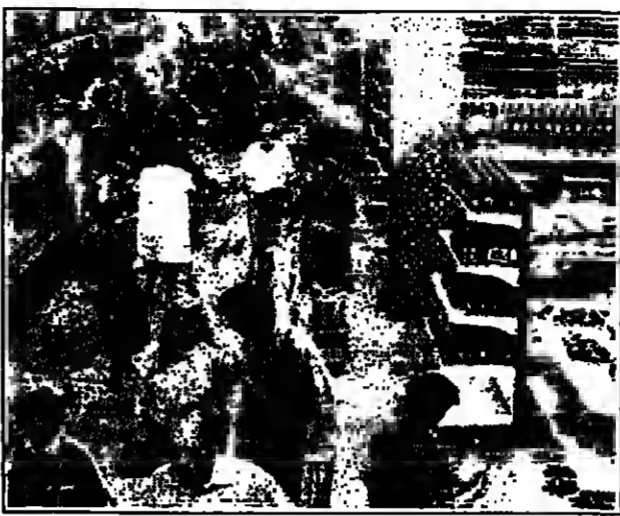
Holmes à Court Bids \$1.3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PERTH, Australia — Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier, launched a new assault Tuesday on Broken Hill Pty. by offering to acquire a 20-percent stake in the multinational resource company for an indicated price of 1.9 billion Australian dollars (about \$1.3 billion)...

Western Ways in Hungarian Stores

Retail Co-Op Overtakes Chain Owned by State

New York Times Service BUDAPEST — It's 7:30 P.M. on Thursday, late shopping night in Budapest. Downtown in the government-owned Corvin and Centrum department stores, customers pick quietly at racks of dowdy clothes, mostly from Hungary and other East-bloc countries...



Shoppers in Budapest at one of Skala Co-Op's 66 stores.

Shopping carts jam the downstairs supermarket where household appliances, imported fruit and fresh juice line the shelves. Flowers decorate the store. Attendants, wearing smart uniforms, stand ready to serve. This is Skala Metro. It's part of Skala Co-Op, a 66-store group that overtook the government-owned Centrum chain to become Hungary's largest retail organization last year...

Ford May Buy Austin Rover Car Unit of BL

By Terry Trucco International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ford Motor Co. is negotiating a possible purchase of the Austin Rover cars division of state-owned B.L. PLC. Industry sources said Tuesday. Purchase of the unit, the only large British-owned automaker, would increase Ford's share in the British market to 44 percent. Spokesmen for Ford, Austin Rover Group PLC and Britain's Department of Trade and Industry confirmed that discussions were under way between the two companies...

Uncertainty Over U.S. Tax Law Slows Mergers

By John Crudele New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Uncertainty about proposed changes in U.S. tax law has dramatically slowed merger and acquisition activity in recent months, according to investment bankers and tax experts. Acquisition experts say the number of transactions blocked by the proposed tax changes cannot be estimated, but they estimate that the damage has been considerable...

I've experienced situations where deals just could not be done because of the tax uncertainty — not just one, several over the past month or two, said Robert Wilens, a partner who specializes in tax issues at the accounting firm of Peat Marwick. The problem right now is that no one knows what the law is, said Peter Faber, a partner with the New York law firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler...

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Financial Chief Will Testify Against Tan

Agency France-Press

SINGAPORE — The financial director of the stricken Pan-El Electric Industries Ltd. will give evidence against Tan Koon Swan, a prosecutor said Tuesday after the director pleaded guilty to criminal breach of trust. Glen Knight, the public prosecutor, told a district court that Pan-El's financial director, Tan Kok Liang, would be a prosecution witness in the trial of Tan Koon Swan...

West German Output Falls 2.4%; Jobless Rate Up

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 2.4 percent in December after having dropped a revised 0.5 percent in November from October, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday. The ministry had originally estimated that output had fallen 0.2 percent in November. In a separate report, the federal government's Labor Office in November said that unemployment, not adjusted for seasonal factors, rose to 2.9 million in January from 2.35 million in December. The total represented 10.4 percent of the work force, against 9.4 percent in December...

Advertisement for The Carlyle Hotel, Madison Avenue, New York, with contact information.

Large advertisement for SBC Finance (Cayman Islands) Ltd. featuring DM 200,000,000 in Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1986/1996, with a list of participating banks and a coupon form.

Advertisement for LIND-WALDOCK, a futures commission merchant, with contact information and a coupon form.

Table with columns for Key Money Market Rates, Asian Dollar Deposits, U.S. Money Market Funds, and Gold prices.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Siemens Targets the U.S. Markets

By Warren Getler
MUNICH — Siemens AG is setting its compass on the United States...

His comments were embargoed until Tuesday. Mr. Kaske said that Siemens's U.S. investment spending would rise sharply...

Daewoo to Build Nissan Vans
United Press International
TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said Tuesday that it had signed an agreement with Daewoo Motor Co.

Company executives said that Mr. Kaske has been shuttling back and forth to the United States prospecting for acquisitions and overseeing an overhaul of its Siemens-Alis unit...

Virgin Atlantic To Fly Between Miami, London

United Press International
MIAMI — Virgin Atlantic Airlines, the carrier founded by a British entertainment entrepreneur...

For one month the one-way fare will be \$199, the lowest on the market. The fare will increase to \$299 on May 19, a spokeswoman said...

President of Toshiba Corp. Expects Lower Net in Year

Los Angeles Times Service
TOKYO — Toshiba Corp., the big electronics combine, will report lower net income this fiscal year...

Mr. Saba said that, in November, Toshiba became the first company in the world to begin mass production of 1-megabit dynamic random access memory chips.

The Ways of the West In Hungarian Stores

(Continued from Page 11)
The producers, setting up its own wholesale organization, arranging exclusive contracts with some factories...

Skala also sent a team to the United States to talk about possible countertrade arrangements with Sears, Roebuck & Co. and K mart Corp.

For the future, Mr. Demjan dreams of linking up with Western stores. Mr. Muszbek said he was talking to a Swiss stores group...

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Int., Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes in Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Japanese Yen, Canadian Dollars, Deutsche Marks, and E.C.U.

COMPANY NOTES

Bristol-Myers Co. has agreed to pay \$15 million in cash to Syntex, a California-based drug maker, for its one-third interest in Oncogen...

Honda Motor Co. has had a charge of unfair labor practices against it dropped because of insufficient evidence...

COMPANY NOTES

Micro Business Systems PLC obtained a suspension in trading of its shares on Tuesday pending an announcement...

NEC Corp. and NEC-Toshiba Information Systems Inc. jointly introduced their NEC System 2000 series computer.

COMPANY NOTES

Rhone-Poulenc Pharmaceuticals, had bought U.S. Ethicals, a company specializing in cardiovascular medications...

Technip, the French engineering firm, said 13.3 percent of its shares were coded to Mosfin, a subsidiary of Banque Eurofin...

COMPANY NOTES

Skala Co-op is structured differently from its government-owned competitor. Two hundred consumer cooperatives have invested money in the group...

To raise 460 million forints in extra capital, Skala in 1984 issued bonds on Hungary's fledgling market...

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

BP Shuffles Managers In Tokyo, Lisbon Offices

By Brenda Erdmann International Herald Tribune LONDON — British Petroleum Co. has made top-level management changes in its Tokyo and Lisbon offices.

The new branch, the first to be opened in West Germany by an Australian bank, replaces the representative offices of ANZ, opened in Frankfurt in 1984, and of Grindlays Bank, opened in Düsseldorf in 1976.

General Motors Reshuffles Top Management

The Associated Press DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Monday that it has reorganized its top management, the same day it reported an 11-percent decline in net profit for 1985.

He was succeeded by William E. Hoglund, the Saturn Corp. president, who was replaced by Richard G. LeFavre, former director of operations for Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac and general manufacturing manager of Chevrolet.

Dealing With the Executive Who Likes a Few Too Many

(Continued from Page 11) American-style anti-alcoholism programs in which the corporation takes an active role from beginning to end in identifying and helping to cure the alcoholic.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Stronger in Europe, U.S.

NEW YORK — The dollar closed more than 1/4 penny higher Tuesday on the continuation of a rally sparked by Monday's strong U.S. economic data and signals from the Bank of Japan that the yen was rising too swiftly against the U.S. currency.

The British pound, meanwhile, rebounded from its trading lows on the release of unexpectedly good British monetary figures. As British North Sea oil prices fell by more than \$1 a barrel Tuesday, to around \$15.60, sterling plunged to as low as \$1.3660 at midday, down 2 cents from Monday's close in London, and its index against a basket of currencies fell to 72.9 percent of its 1975 value from 73.5 on Monday.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and other financial metrics. Includes sections for Consolidated-Reported, Emerson Electric, Fort Howard Paper, and various international companies like Amstar, Beneficial, and Electronic Data Sys.

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling-Straight Bonds Rally On U.K. Money-Supply Data

LONDON — Most secondary sectors of the Eurobond market ended firmer Tuesday in a session marked by a sharp rally in the sterling-straight sector. Dealers said the rally followed the release of provisional U.K. money-supply data that were much better than expected.

They said that sterling bonds had been showing losses of between 1/4 to 3/4 point prior to the release of the data, but were up between 1/4 and 1/2 point by the close. The data showed that bank lending grew by only 400 million last month while the M-3 money-supply measure rose only 1/4 percent.

U.S. Merger Activity Slows

(Continued from Page 11) The overhaul of the tax laws would also lessen other financial benefits of mergers. Under the House legislation, tax-loss carryforwards would be treated differently, making it less beneficial to acquire a company that has been losing money.

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

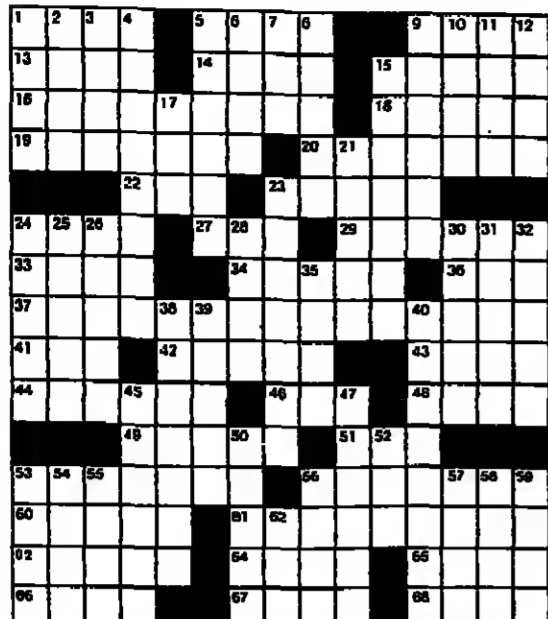
Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

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Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly bids and offers reflect the previous 20 days' trading activity, but not the latest trading activity. Prices are subject to change without notice.



ACROSS

1 Hemingway's nickname
5 Nobelist in Physics: 1944
13 Crack
14 Augury
15 Emulate
16 Book by 37
18 Loop for Captain Lynch
19 Swindler's accomplice
20 Nonagenarian
22 Was a candidate
23 Tippet's kin
24 What the doctor ordered
27 O'Neill's "The Hairy"
29 Soprano from N.Y.C.
33 Ceramist's need
34 A rival in a Sheridan play
36 Little Red
37 Contemporary U.S. writer
41 Age, in Asia
42 Distinguished
43 Famed nom de plume
44 520 hebdomads
46 Weems or Williams

DOWN

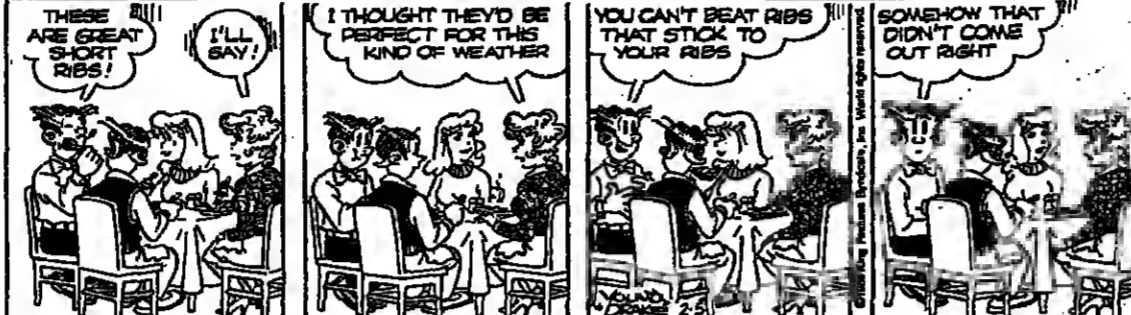
1 Cook's collection
2 Fished hang gliding
3 Senate youth
4 Supporter
5 "Ivanhoe"
6 Kabul bigwig
7 Author Hecht
8 Fort Knox
9 Kind of drama
10 Holler's partner
11 Church recess
12 Equal
15 Infinite
17 La leader

48 Author Uris
49 De Gaulle's birthplace
51 Nabokov novel
53 Bady mistaken
56 Fierce whale
60 E.T., e.g.
61 Book by 37
63 Bourguiba's capital
64 Tract
65 Neighbor of a humerus
66 Mailed
67 Minsire's
68 Where Daisy would look sweet
21 Bandleader Vincent: 1895-1975
23 Hide
24 Like Houston's ball park
25 Egg-shaped
26 Gracial outcropping
28 Covenant
30 Rousseau classic
31 Fixed relation
32 River in Pakistan
35 Unwrought
36 Pueblos, e.g.
38 Carol
39 Ser who understood animals' voices
45 Even though
47 "And his affections": Erebus'; Shak.
50 Not contraband
52 Period of
53 Feed-bag food
54 Air shaft
55 Twain boy
56 Roman
57 Ashen
58 Italian ballroom
59 Three-handed card game
62 A feast
63 Famine

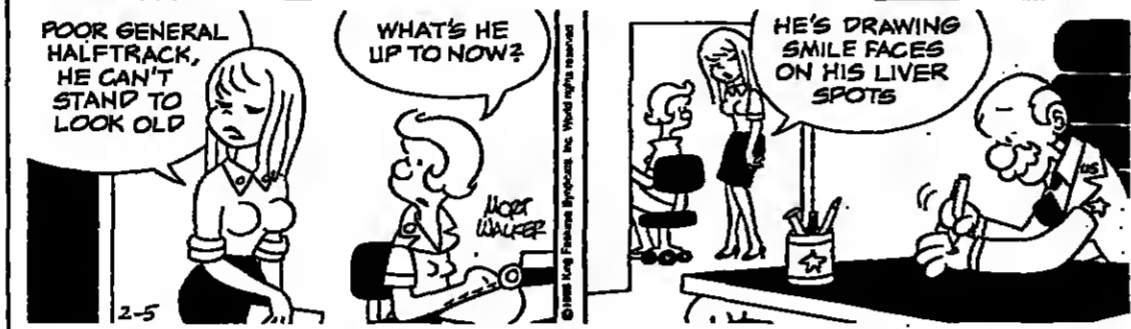
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



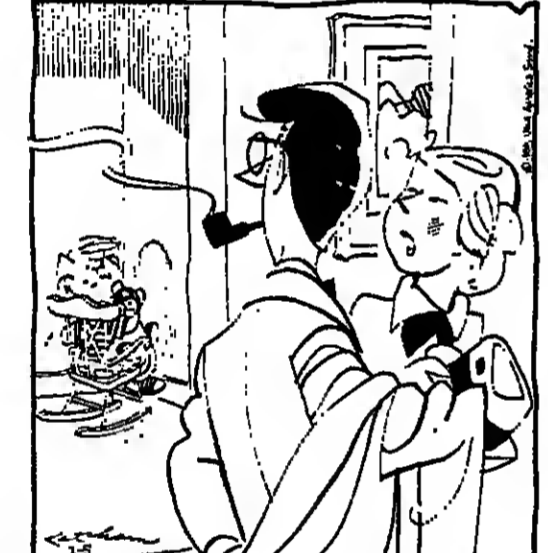
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEERD
TACUE
LURBIA
REDUSS

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNITY FELON SUCKLE FOSSIL
Answer: What some skiers jump to — "CONTUSIONS"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	12-14	10-12	10-12
Amsterdam	12-14	10-12	10-12
Antwerp	12-14	10-12	10-12
Barcelona	12-14	10-12	10-12
Berlin	12-14	10-12	10-12
Bombay	22-24	20-22	20-22
Buenos Aires	12-14	10-12	10-12
Calcutta	22-24	20-22	20-22
Canton	12-14	10-12	10-12
Cebu	12-14	10-12	10-12
Colon	12-14	10-12	10-12
Hankow	12-14	10-12	10-12
Hong Kong	12-14	10-12	10-12
Kobe	12-14	10-12	10-12
London	12-14	10-12	10-12
Lyons	12-14	10-12	10-12
Manila	12-14	10-12	10-12
Medan	12-14	10-12	10-12
Osaka	12-14	10-12	10-12
Paris	12-14	10-12	10-12
Perth	12-14	10-12	10-12
Rangoon	12-14	10-12	10-12
San Francisco	12-14	10-12	10-12
Seoul	12-14	10-12	10-12
Singapore	12-14	10-12	10-12
Sourabaya	12-14	10-12	10-12
Taipei	12-14	10-12	10-12
Tokyo	12-14	10-12	10-12
Yokohama	12-14	10-12	10-12

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 4
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	258.70	+0.20
Bombay	1212.00	+10.00
London	2250.00	+10.00
Paris	1250.00	+10.00
Tokyo	1250.00	+10.00

BOOKS

THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT: And Other Clinical Tales

By Oliver Sacks. 233 pages. \$15.95. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"O'Nely comical" — that resonant phrase from E. M. Forster's "Howard's End" echoes throughout this remarkable book by the neurologist Oliver Sacks, for the case studies presented here are all concerned with individuals, unable in conventional ways to connect with themselves or the world around them.

Blessed with deep reserves of compassion and a metaphysical turn of mind, Sacks writes of these patients not as scientific curiosities but as individuals, whose dilemmas — moral and spiritual, as well as psychological — are made as real and complex as the characters in a novel.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
MICA FRAME AMID
OVAL LAGOS ARID
PARLIAMENTARIAN
ENDORSES NANNY
WAKE LEGS
ARLISS SAPO PET
PEON TAPIR AME
PROGNOSTICATION
LAN AMAIN ANTE
ENS TIRE SUNSET
CATS FANG
ASIAN TENDENCY
CONSTITUTIONALS
MART SWEET TREE
EPEE MOSSY SCAR

In all too many instances, of course, neurological abnormalities produce not inspiration, but painful disorders that isolate the patient from the ebb and flow of life around him. And yet, as Sacks demonstrates, the "striving to preserve identity" remains so strong a drive that given a little encouragement from sympathetic doctors, even the most seemingly debilitated patient often demonstrates an astonishing resilience.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

- THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jay...
LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison...
LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follet...
CYCLOPS, by Steve Martin...
TEXAS, by James A. Michener...
CONTACT, by Carl Sagan...
THE STORYTELLER, by Harold Roth...
GALAPAGOS, by Karen Voornagt...
LONDON MATCH, by Len Deighton...
WHEN THE BIRD IN THE BONE, by R...
THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST, by A...
WORLD'S FAIR, by E. L. Doctorow...
THE SEVENTH SECRET, by Irving...
THE SECRETS OF HARRY BRIG, by Joseph Wandsworth

- YEAGER: An Autobiography, by...
IACOCCA: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY...
ELVIS AND ME, by Patricia F...
DANCING IN THE LIGHT, by...
ON THE ROAD WITH CHARL...
HOUSE, by Tracy Kidder...
NEVER PLAYED THE G...
HOWARD COUCH WITH PETER...
COMET, by Carl Sagan with Ann...
ONLY ONE WOOD, by James H...
A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by S...
A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE...
SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHO...
SHOOT LOW, BOYS — THEY'...
COMMON GROUND, by J. Ant...
YOU CAN FOOL ALL OF T...
FIT FOR LIFE, by Henry Dier...
THE BE (HAPPY) ATTITUDE...
WOMEN WHO LOVE TOO...
JANE BIRDY'S GOOD FOO...
CALLANETICS, by Callan P...

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
ON the diagrammed deal, South received the opening lead of the club ten. The club suit was a threat, and if East held the king he could not take it without giving the declarer three diamond tricks.

chances. He played low from dummy, won with the club ace and led the diamond nine. This was a well-reasoned move. If East held the king he could not take it without giving the declarer three diamond tricks.

Table of stock market data for Toronto, London, and other international markets, including various indices and share prices.

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SPORTS

The Wheel of Eras: A Death, a New Life

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The game plays on. One era ends, another is reborn.
Gustav Sebes, manager and some say creator of the Hungarian team that reshaped soccer thirty years ago, is dead. Peter Lorimer, gifted Scottish winger of more recent vintage, has converted to the Jewish faith to play for Hapoel Haifa in Israel.



Gustav Sebes in 1965

All-Star Week's Celebration of Talent and Pizzazz

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — They are events that celebrate athletic achievement, a midwinter gathering of the academy award winners of the ice rinks and hardwood floors.

The NHL's director of marketing, that the conferences are becoming better known, fans still think of Campbell primarily as a soup company and probably think of the Prince of Wales as the guy who accompanied Princess Diana on her U.S. visit last fall.

"Fans see skating, shooting, good passing and goaltending," said Bill Torrey, the New York Islander general manager. "But it's not like a Flyer-Islander playoff game. I sit with the other general managers and after 60 minutes, we're glad no one was hurt."

nominally and artistically. The league was the first to ingeniously use the honor to wine and dine corporate sponsors, forum to past heroes with a "legends" game and showcase some of the immense skills of the modern-day players with a dunking contest. This year, for the first time, there also will be a long-distance shooting contest.

Weather, Zoeller California Victors

The Associated Press
PEBBLE BEACH, California
Amid much confusion, Fuzzy Zoeller was named the winner Monday of the on-again, off-again Pebble Beach National Pro-Am golf tournament.



Fuzzy Zoeller: "Then I switched to scotch."

Girardelli Skis to Top; Charvatova Wins First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland
Defending champion Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg shot back to the top of the men's World Cup ski standings here Tuesday by winning a super-giant slalom race, the third of his career.

had moved to the top after Monday's race. Girardelli posted his 18th career victory over a run that was more challenging than Monday's and appeared to favor slalom specialists like him.

Lucas-Boosted Rockets Edge Nuggets, 104-102

United Press International
HOUSTON — The Denver Nuggets played an outstanding second quarter Monday night and the Houston Rockets looked like they'd be blown off their own court, but John Lucas put an end to that possibility.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and College Top 20s. Includes Eastern Conference, National Basketball Association Standings, and National Hockey League Leaders.

Transition

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Mike Young, outfielder, on a one-year contract.

Tennis Leaders

Men
1. Ivan Lendl, 647,200
2. Tim Mayotte, 524,762
3. Yannick Noah, 519,254

World Cup Skiing

Men's Super-Giant Slalom
1. Marc Girardelli, Liechtenstein, 1:47.34
2. Franz Heider, Switzerland, 1:47.45

SPORTS BRIEFS

McGuigan to Defend Against Cabrera
LONDON (UPI) — Barry McGuigan will defend his World Boxing Association featherweight title against Danilo Cabrera of the Dominican Republic in Dublin on February 15, it was announced Tuesday.

U.S. College Results

Table showing U.S. College Results for Football, Basketball, and Hockey.

College Football Hall Elects Bryant

NEW YORK (AP) — Paul (Bear) Bryant, the second winningest coach in college football history with 323 victories, on Monday was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame in his first year of eligibility.

Quotable

Steve Sabol of NFL Films, calling Dick Butkus the best player he's seen in 30 years of editing: "He was like Moby Dick in a goldfish bowl."

Advertisement for Blaupunkt watches, featuring a watch image and text: "Since 1735. But today they still manufacture only eight watches a day."

OBSERVER

Nobody Seemed to Worry

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Most of us either forgot that flying on rocket power was dangerous or came to believe it wasn't.

The disaster of the U.S. space shuttle would have been dreadful enough even if we had not forgotten that astronauts work close to the edges of death, but having our foolish delusions about rocketry destroyed in a flash of light turned the event into a national horror.

Afterward the official statements emphasized the government's determination to pursue the rocketry program despite such events. These statements were inevitable and sensible and made the sensible point that in this kind of work there will always be black days.

Unfortunately, this was a point about which most of us had not been reminded for a long time, least of all by NASA, whose public-relations policy had encouraged the delusion that rocketry was now so safe that the shuttle was ready for passengers.

NASA was not alone in hulling the public. Newspapers and television helped. TV coverage wasn't always there anymore if a launch or a landing came at a commercially inconvenient hour. Newspapers began pushing the shuttle off page one, contributing to the impression that rocket travel was becoming routine.

Well, it's hard for the press to keep covering, always with the same intensity, an event that begins to repeat itself uneventfully. We the public, with our ever-creasing attention span making us crave an incessant supply of sensations that are new, new, new — we do not want any other uneventful rocket story interrupting the soap opera.

In matters of news, the public usually convinces in its own deception, then blames the news industry afterward for not having prepared everybody against some surprise by providing stories that 99 percent of the public would have found too boring to read.

The public-relations policy of NASA, however, went beyond passive tolerance of a naive public view about rocketry. It pursued a policy that positively encouraged the delusion. When it announced it was ready to start carrying civilians aboard the shuttle, for an obvious

reason beyond giving amateurs a taste of the excitement, most of us probably assumed it meant the bugs had been ironed out of rocket travel.

Looking back on it, it is curious that nobody was heard to ask why, since amateurs are never invited to go along for the ride when test pilots fly new airplanes, amateurs should be invited to ride the space shuttle. Shuttle crews are the space equivalent of test pilots; the fliers among them, in fact, are often test pilots; and private insurance companies, which are rarely deluded about anything, regard any astronaut as an uninsurable risk.

What should always have been obvious — that the shuttle program involved human beings in extraordinary risks such as are normally undertaken only by the most highly trained technicians fully aware of the danger — was so thoroughly forgotten that the first astronaut carried aloft were a senator and a representative.

This tells us that NASA had ended by deceiving itself about the safety of rocket flight. No government bureaucracy drawing its money from the good will of Congress is going to invite a congressman to do anything that might conceivably be fatal.

Hindsight is marvelous. It makes it so obvious now that NASA should never have accepted Christa McAuliffe as its third amateur passenger. She was too much like every parent's daughter, every young child's mother, every student's ideal.

If the dubious project for putting a teacher aboard had to be carried through, caution dictated perhaps an aging bachelor, a bit dry and aloof, someone, in fact, a bit more like a congressman, just in case the insurance companies did turn out to be right about the odds and the NASA public-relations program wrong.

When we did so abruptly discover how foolish we had been in our views about rocketry, it was the loss of McAuliffe, I suspect, that made the horror of the thing so exquisite. She was the amateur with whom all of us could identify, and nobody had told us how dangerous the work was.

New York Times Service

The Advantages of Fiction Over Fact

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

BATH, England — Gerald Seymour once had it made as a British television journalist: he carried a company air-travel card, appeared on camera in a street-scared overcoat ("I was against the romantic treacherous image") and did his two minutes of stand-up reporting from many of the magico-carpeted daisies of the world.

Then, three years after his acclaimed first novel, "Harry's Game," was published in the United States and hosted a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club in 1975, he decided to give up the television glamour for the solitude of a novelist.

As a seasoned craftsman behind the microphone and the typewriter whose novels are regularly published in London and New York — a new one is coming from W.W. Norton, his American publisher, this spring — Seymour has definite views on the advantages offered by fiction over fact for a former journalist.

"I'd be very disappointed if I couldn't get a hell of a lot more truth into my fiction than I could in my television reporting," he said. "News on television cannot provide the whole spectrum of a story. The pictures are more important than the words. You're at the mercy of what the cameras capture. If there are no pictures, there's no story. It's different when you can sit down at the typewriter, think about the details and let the nouns come out in print through your characters."

Seymour, 44, is of that special breed of writer who has stored away his reporting experience and used it. His first novel and a half-dozen others — including "Kingfisher," "The Glory Boys" and his latest, "Field of Blood" — concern terrorists, airplane hijackings, political kidnappings and escapes to freedom from oppressive regimes. Their settings range from Northern Ireland to the Middle East, from East Germany to Afghanistan.

Some of his novels have been compared with those written by the masters, Graham Greene, Eric Ambler and John le Carré. Ambler has praised Seymour for the "rare pleasures" of his fiction and for writing "considerable novels that are also superb thrillers." But whether their books are called thrillers, suspense, intrigue or "entertainments," the best practitioners in the genre live by the first rule of the novelist: memorable characters come first.

Although Seymour, a rangy 6-foot-6 with the ruddy face of an outdoorsman, gave up his job as correspondent with Independent Television News, he is not yet finished with television. He has written dramatizations of three of his novels, "Harry's Game," "The Glory Boys" and "The Contract," and a fourth, "Archangel," is now being adapted for NBC.



Gerald Seymour

"The television reporter is something special — I went to the best news places, getting up before dawn with the camera crew, seeing a little more than newspaper reporters," he said.

"Then came a terrible frustration. My newspaper colleagues were able to write a thousand words, while I was allowed 20 words as the voice describing the film. That meant I could not talk about what I was seeing. At the end of the day, you want to know who the real guys are in a story and what they thought. But you haven't got the air time."

"Another thing: the success formula of the television reporter can be binding — you learn how to do what is necessary pictorially. That's one of the main reasons I decided to turn my hand to fiction.

"Of course, not every journalist can make the transition. The TV reporter is self-conscious. Most journalists as novelists fail because they are not honest enough with themselves. As a novelist, you expose yourself. If you don't let it out, let it rip, allow your own personality to show through, it won't work in fiction. In news reporting, opinions are taboo. But in a novel, by the selection of characters, scenes and subject matter, you do express your opinions.

"In fiction, it's the little guy who matters rather than some general or high public official. If you find yourself explaining why the Pentagon works in a novel, it's Boreviller.

Plot and background don't count if you fail in characterization. I like to start with a central character or a situation but try, at first, to suppress who that character will be.

"Journalists are obsessed with the information they've gathered. But in a novel you are not just imparting information. It's not how you research but how you use the research. That is vital in a novel. You have to have your mind open to ideas and people. An overheard phrase, a paragraph at the end of a news story, can sometimes be built up into a whole chapter."

Now that he is out of the daily microphone-and-camera routine, how does he keep up with what current affairs? "I still mix with journalists," he said. "Occasionally, I meet low-level police. Research does give you confidence when you sit down to write a novel. I'm obsessed with Belfast and have used it as background in a couple of my novels — it's like a foreign country but with double-decker buses. If I'm writing about a place I haven't seen, I go there. I went to East Berlin for 'The Contract' because I had a special knowledge of that locale. I discovered that if you go as a journalist for a news organization, it gives you credibility. But if you say you're a writer, who are you?"

"Anybody. British and American novelists are very lucky. We have the freedom to write as we please. Graham Greene can stand back and laugh at the authorities. The miracle about Greene is his involvement through his characters and stories — nobody has conceded him, nobody is allowed to do him.

Seymour said he had one built-in advantage: Both his parents were writers. He grew up in the Surrey hills south of London and earned his degree in modern history at London University.

His father was a self-educated man and chairman of the Poetry Society in London; his mother, Rosalind Wade, who is still writing short stories, has published 30 novels (none in the suspense category). "While most journalists are demented at the prospect of writing novels," he said, "my parents showed me that it was possible."

Seymour lives with his wife, Jillian, and two sons in a Georgian-style farmhouse on 45 acres (18 hectares), with a view down the valley of a 15th-century church. The six-bedroom house is outside historic Bath, near Radford, a former coal-mining town. He comes to go to London, he can be there in an hour and 20 minutes on the fast train, but he prefers to stay at home.

There is a different mind-set here: instead of catching the rainbow trout in the rushing stream that runs through his land, he prefers to feed them. "No, I don't miss the allure of television reporting," he said. "I prefer the company of my fictional characters."

PEOPLE

Women Start Polar Trek

Six French and two Canadian women left Tromsø in northern Norway on Tuesday to begin the first all-women expedition to the North Pole. Madeleine Godeffroy, the expedition's leader, said the group would fly to Spitzbergen, and set out on skis across the pack ice on Feb. 20 on the 680-mile (1,100-kilometer) trek to the pole. She said the expedition, which would last about 100 days, was primarily scientific, and would include planting radio-tracking devices to be monitored by satellite along their path to record east-west movements in the polar ice cap.

When the zoologist Dr. Ruth Westheimer offered an hour of therapy, the bidding at a benefit auction in Sun Valley, Idaho, grew spirited, with Teri Skeels, mother of the model Brooks Shields, offering a top \$12,000. Her donation to the Scott Newman Foundation, which provides funds for drug rehabilitation efforts, prompted Brooke to joke, "Mom buys that, and I get to auction off a trip to Disney World."

Bob Dylan, accompanied by Tom Petty and surrounded by a wall of security men, arrived Monday for two concerts in New Zealand. Reporters were brushed aside and photographers had their lenses shielded as the smiling superstar made his way through Wellington Airport to a waiting limousine. The unexpected arrival of Stevie Nicks, of Fleetwood Mac fame, added to the chaos. Dylan and Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers begin an Australian tour on Feb. 10.

Yoko Ono, widow of the former Beatle John Lennon, will appear at a concert in Budapest next month to protest the U.S. "Star Wars" space-based missile defense program, the official Hungarian news agency MTI said Monday. The "star peace" concert, part of celebrations for the international year of peace, would include a commemorative ceremony for the slain former Beatle, the agency said.

Forty paintings from the U.S. National Gallery in Washington went on display Monday in Leningrad's Hermitage museum in the first U.S.-Soviet art exchange in

nine years. The museum's director, Boris Pyrovsky, and the U.S. ambassador, Arthur Hartman, said at the opening ceremony that the resumption of such exchanges was among the fruits of last November's U.S.-Soviet summit, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

A ship belonging to the French underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau was damaged when it ran onto an ice mass near the Antarctic Peninsula in the extreme south of Chile, officials in Punta Arenas said Monday. No one was injured and the vessel was not in any danger, they said. Jean-Michel Cousteau was aboard, heading a team of filmmakers preparing a television documentary on wildlife in the Falkland Islands and the Beagle Channel, the officials said. His father had stayed behind in Puerto Williams, about 70 miles (110 kilometers) from the site of the accident.

Michelangelo Antonioni, 73, the film director, is undergoing physical re-education in Ferrara, Italy, for slight paralysis on the left side of his face, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage last month, an informed source said Tuesday. Antonioni has been preparing a new film, "Due Telegrammi."

Larry Gelbart is making his debut as a director in Britain this summer for a show he helped write, it was announced Tuesday. Gelbart, producer of the TV series "M*A*S*H" and author of the Dustin Hoffman movie "Tootsie," is directing "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" at the Chichester Festival theater.

"He's the first American ever to direct at Chichester," the theater director John Gielgud said in announcing the south-coast theater's 25th anniversary season. Galt promised "the most spectacular settings ever seen at Chichester" for "Annie Get Your Gun," with the American rock singer Selma Quinto as Annie Oakley, which opens the season on April 16. Gelbart directs the season windup in the "Forum" show he co-wrote with Burt Shevelove, with music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. It opens Aug. 13 and stars the man Galt called "the greatest clown in this country," Frankie Flower.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
BUSINESS SERVICES
OFFICE SERVICES
SECRET BRIEFCASE & POCKET RECORDING SYSTEMS
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES
U.S.A. Florida Exceptional SEEK PARTNER
U.S.A. SWITZERLAND GOOD INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
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